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DESCRIPTION

5 NOVEL POLYVALENT CARBOXYLIC ACID ESTER,
PROCESS FOR PRODUCING THE CARBOXYLIC ACID ESTER,
PLASTIC LENS COMPOSITION USING THE CARBOXYLIC ACID ESTER,
PLASTIC LENS OBTAINED BY CURING THE COMPOSITION,
AND PROCESS FOR PRODUCING THE PLASTIC LENS

Cross-Reference to Related Application

10 This application is an application filed under 35
U.S.C. §111(a) claiming benefit, pursuant to 35 U.S.C.
§119(e)(1) of the filing date of the Provisional
Application 60/279,452 filed March 29, 2001, pursuant to
35 U.S.C. §111(b).

15 Technical Field

The present invention relates to a novel polyvalent
carboxylic acid ester, a process for producing the
carboxylic acid ester, a plastic lens composition using
the carboxylic acid ester, a plastic lens obtained by
20 curing the composition, and a process for producing the
plastic lens.

The novel polyvalent carboxylic acid of the present
invention is free of atoms such as halogen atoms or
sulfur atoms and can be used as an essential component of
25 a plastic lens composition capable of exhibiting a high
refractive index.

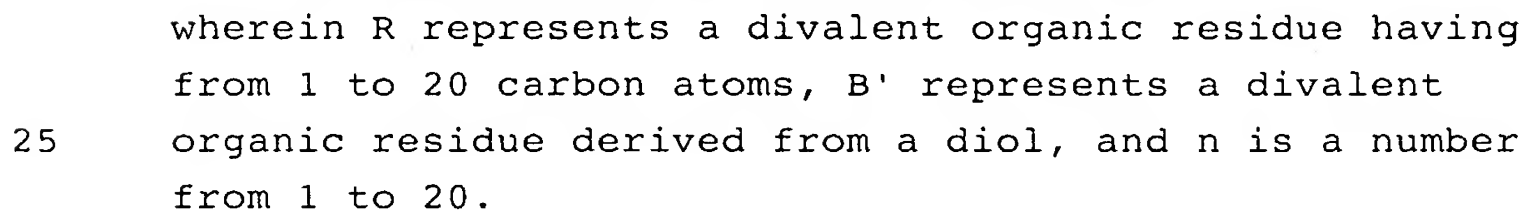
The term "plastic lens composition" as used in the
present specification refers to a composition used for
plastic lenses and the composition may be composed of one
30 kind of a compound or two or more kinds of compounds.

Background Art

Polyethylene glycol bis(allyl carbonate) resins
represented by CR-39 (trade name, produced by PPG) or
diallyl phthalate-based compounds are advantageous in
35 that since the polymerization reaction proceeds at a low
speed as compared with acrylic resins, the polymerization
reaction is easy to control and a uniform polymerization

5 As for polyvalent (meth)allyl esters derived from trivalent or greater polyvalent carboxylic acids, triallyl 1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylate (e.g., TRIAM-705, trade name, produced by Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) is known.

As means for dealing with this problem, allyl esters having an allyl ester group at the terminal and internally having the following structure which is derived from a polyvalent saturated carboxylic acid and a polyvalent saturated alcohol, are also known:



Also, a plastic lens composition containing an organic residue derived from a compound having an

In the composition of JP-A-7-138334, the low viscosity cannot be attained unless the amount of the compound having an aromatic ring and two or more hydroxyl groups used is greatly reduced or the reactive monomer is used in a large amount. However, if the amount of the compound having an aromatic ring and two or more hydroxyl groups used is drastically reduced, a high refractive index of 1.58 or more cannot be obtained. Furthermore, if the reactive monofunctional monomer is used in a large amount, the heat resistance disadvantageously deteriorates. Under these circumstances, an ester usable as a main component of lens materials having high refractive index, low viscosity and low specific gravity is in demand.

In order to solve the above-described problems, the object of the present invention is to provide a compound favored with low viscosity, capable of providing a cured product having high refractive index, and suitable for application to optical materials including plastic lens material, radical polymerizable flame retardant and the like, as well as a process for producing the compound, a plastic lens composition using the compound, a plastic lens obtained by curing the composition and a process for producing the plastic lens.

The term "(meth)allyl ester" as used herein means an allyl ester and/or a methallyl ester and the term

"(meth)allyl alcohol" means an allyl alcohol and/or a methallyl alcohol.

5 The present invention (I) provides a polyvalent carboxylic acid ester which is a trivalent or greater valent carboxylic acid ester and which has, within one molecule, two or more organic groups represented by the following formula (1) and an organic group represented by the following formula (2):



10 wherein each R¹ independently represents H or CH₃;



wherein R² represents an organic group derived from a compound having an aromatic ring and a hydroxyl group within one molecule.

15 The present invention (II) provides a process for producing the polyvalent carboxylic acid ester of the present invention (I), comprising at least one of the following Steps (A) and (B):

Step (A)

20 a step of performing a transesterification reaction between at least one polyvalent (meth)allyl ester derived from a trivalent or greater valent carboxylic acid and one or more hydroxyl group-containing compounds containing, as an essential component, a compound having
25 an aromatic ring and a hydroxyl group within one molecule, in the presence of a catalyst to obtain the polyvalent carboxylic acid ester of the present invention (I);

Step (B)

30 a step of performing a esterification reaction between at least one member selected from the group consisting of trivalent or greater valent carboxylic

acids and anhydrides thereof, and a hydroxyl group-containing compound containing, as essential components, an allyl alcohol and/or a methallyl alcohol and a compound having an aromatic ring and a hydroxyl group within one molecule, in the presence of a catalyst to obtain the polyvalent carboxylic acid ester of the present invention (I).

The present invention (III) provides a plastic lens composition comprising, as an essential component, at least one polyvalent carboxylic acid ester of the present invention (I).

The present invention (IV) provides a plastic lens composition of the present invention (III), further comprising from 0.1 to 10 parts by mass of at least one radical polymerization initiator per 100 parts by mass of whole curable components in the plastic lens composition.

The present invention (V) provides a plastic lens obtained by curing the plastic lens composition of the present invention (III) or (IV).

The present invention (VI) provides a process for producing the plastic lens of the present invention (V), comprising curing the plastic lens composition of the present invention (III) or (IV).

The term "whole curable components" as used in the present specification refers to the total amount of compounds having radical polymerizability contained in the plastic lens composition of the present invention.

Brief Description of Drawings

Fig. 1 is a 400 MHz ^1H -NMR spectrum chart of the allyl ester compound produced in Production Example 1.

Fig. 2 is a FT-IR spectrum chart of the allyl ester compound produced in Production Example 1.

Fig. 3 is a 400 MHz ^1H -NMR spectrum chart of the allyl ester compound produced in Production Example 2.

Fig. 4 is a FT-IR spectrum chart of the allyl ester compound produced in Production Example 2.

Fig. 5 is a 400 MHz ^1H -NMR spectrum chart of the

allyl ester compound produced in Production Example 3.

Fig. 6 is a FT-IR spectrum chart of the allyl ester compound produced in Production Example 3.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

5 The present invention is described in detail below.

The present invention (I) will now be described.

The present invention (I) is a polyvalent carboxylic acid ester which is a trivalent or greater polyvalent carboxylic acid ester and which has, within one molecule,
10 two or more organic groups represented by formula (1) above and an organic group represented by formula (2) above:

Examples of the "trivalent or greater valent carboxylic acid" as used include benzenetricarboxylic acid, benzenetetracarboxylic acid, a tricarboxylic acid
15 of alkane having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms, tetracarboxylic acid having from 4 to 6 carbon atoms and an oligomer of acrylic acid. Of course, the present invention is not limited to these examples.

20 More specific examples of preferred trivalent or greater valent carboxylic acids include 1,3,5-benzenetricarboxylic acid, 1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylic acid, 1,2,3-propanetricarboxylic acid, 1,4,5-benzenetetracarboxylic acid and 1,2,3,4-
25 butanetetracarboxylic acid. Among these, in view of easily availability of starting materials, 1,3,5-benzenetricarboxylic acid, 1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylic acid, 1,2,4,5-benzenetetracarboxylic acid and 1,2,3,4-
30 butanetetracarboxylic acid are more preferred, and 1,3,5-benzenetricarboxylic acid and 1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylic acid are most preferred.

In formula (1), each R^1 independently represents H or CH_3 .

35 More specifically, when R^1 is H, the compound of formula (1) is an allyl ester and when R^2 is CH_3 , the compound of formula (1) is a methallyl ester.

The term "each R^1 independently represents H or CH_3 "

as used herein means that the moieties represented by R^1 in the terminal group represented by formula (1) within one molecule of the polyvalent carboxylic acid ester of the present invention (I) may all be H or CH_3 , or may be partially H with other moieties being CH_3 .

Taking into account the radical polymerizability of the polyvalent carboxylic acid ester of the present invention (I), the polyvalent carboxylic acid ester of the present invention preferably has at least one allyl group within one molecule, more preferably two or more allyl groups within one molecule.

In formula (2), R^2 represents an organic group derived from a compound having an aromatic ring and a hydroxyl group within one molecule.

Preferred examples of the "compound having an aromatic ring and a hydroxyl group within one molecule" include benzyl alcohol, phenol, phenoxyethanol, 2 mol ethylene oxide adduct of phenol, 3 mol ethylene oxide adduct of phenol, 2,4,6-tribromophenol, 2,4,6-tribromophenoxyethanol, 2 mol ethylene oxide adduct of 2,4,6-tribromophenol, 3 mol ethylene oxide adduct of 2,4,6-tribromophenol, methyl p-hydroxyethoxybenzoate, methyl m-hydroxyethoxybenzoate, methyl o-hydroxyethoxybenzoate, phenyl p-hydroxyethoxybenzoate, phenyl m-hydroxyethoxybenzoate, phenyl o-hydroxyethoxybenzoate, benzyl p-hydroxyethoxybenzoate, benzyl m-hydroxyethoxybenzoate and benzyl o-hydroxyethoxybenzoate. Needless to say, the present invention is not limited to these specific examples.

The present invention (II) will now be described. The present invention (II) relates to a process for producing the polyvalent carboxylic acid ester of the present invention (I), comprising at least one of the above-mentioned Steps (A) and (B).

The polyvalent carboxylic acid ester of the present invention (I) can be produced as follows using, for example, the process of Step (A).

Using at least one polyvalent (meth)allyl ester derived from a trivalent or greater valent carboxylic acid in a fixed ratio, esterification with one or more hydroxyl group-containing compounds containing, as an essential component, a compound having an aromatic ring and a hydroxyl group within one molecule is performed in the presence of a catalyst and through this step, the objective compound can be obtained. Of course, the present invention is not limited thereto and a step such as purification may be provided, if desired.

The catalyst for use in Step (A) is not particularly limited insofar as it is a catalyst which can be used for transesterification in general. An organic metal compound is particularly preferred and specific examples thereof include tetraisopropyl titanate, tetra-n-butyl titanate, dibutyltin oxide, dioctyltin oxide, hafnium acetylacetonate and zirconium acetylacetonate. However, the present invention is not limited thereto. Among these, dibutyltin oxide and dioctyltin oxide are preferred.

The reaction temperature in Step (A) is not particularly limited but is preferably from 100 to 230°C, more preferably 120 to 220°C. In the case where a solvent is used, the reaction temperature is sometimes limited by the boiling point of the solvent.

In Step (A), a solvent is usually not used. However, a solvent may be used, if desired. The solvent which can be used is not particularly limited insofar as it does not inhibit the transesterification. Specific examples thereof include benzene, toluene, xylene and cyclohexane. However, the present invention is not limited thereto. Among these, benzene and toluene are preferred. Here, as described above, the step may be performed without using a solvent.

The polyvalent carboxylic acid ester of the present invention (I) can be produced as follows using, for

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The present invention (IV) is a plastic lens

composition of the present invention (III), further comprising from 0.1 to 10 parts by mass of at least one radical polymerization initiator per 100 parts by mass of whole curable components in the plastic lens composition.

5 The amount blended of the compound of the present invention (I) based on whole curable components contained in the plastic lens composition of the present invention (III) is not particularly limited. However, for producing a high refractive index lens, the amount
10 blended is preferably 20% by mass or more, more preferably 25% by mass or more, still more preferably 30% by mass or more, though this may vary depending on the kind of other components blended. If the blended amount of the compound is less than 20% by mass, the cured
15 product may fail to have a high refractive index, depending on the kind of other components blended and this is not preferred in the case of obtaining a high refractive index lens.

 In the plastic lens composition of the present
20 invention, a polyfunctional compound copolymerizable with the compound of the present invention (I) may be used mainly for the purpose of adjusting the viscosity of the composition and maintaining the heat resistance.

 The term "polyfunctional compound" as used in the
25 present specification means a compound having two or more radical polymerizable functional groups within one molecule.

 Specific examples of the polyfunctional compound copolymerizable with the compound of the present
30 invention (I) include diallyl biphenyl-2,2'-dicarboxylate, dimethallyl biphenyl-2,2'-dicarboxylate, allylmethallyl biphenyl-2,2'-dicarboxylate, diallyl biphenyl-3,3'-dicarboxylate, dimethallyl biphenyl-3,3'-dicarboxylate, allylmethallyl biphenyl-3,3'-
35 dicarboxylate, diallyl isophthalate, dimethallyl isophthalate, allylmethallyl isophthalate, diallyl phthalate, dimethallyl phthalate, allylmethallyl

phthalate, diallyl terephthalate, dimethallyl
terephthalate, allylmethallyl terephthalate, triallyl
1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylate, trimethallyl 1,2,4-
benzenetricarboxylate, diallylmethallyl 1,2,4-
5 benzenetricarboxylate, allyldimethallyl 1,2,4-
benzenetricarboxylate, triallyl 1,3,5-
benzenetricarboxylate, trimethallyl 1,3,5-
benzenetricarboxylate, diallylmethallyl 1,3,5-
benzenetricarboxylate and allyldimethallyl 1,3,5-
10 benzenetricarboxylate.

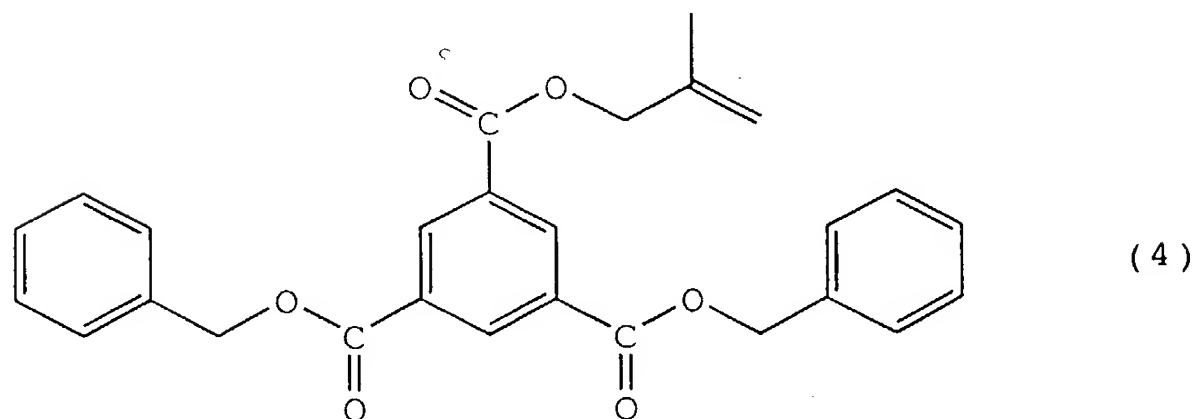
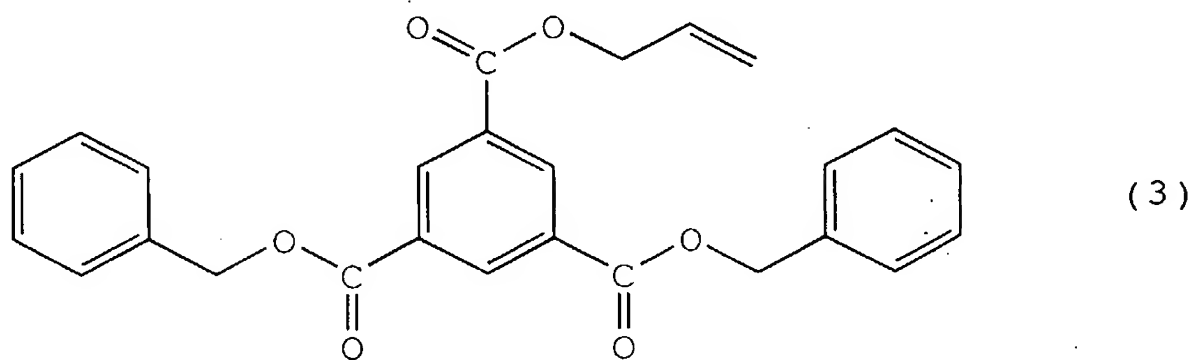
The amount blended of the polyfunctional compound
(hereinafter referred to as "Component (B)")
copolymerizable with the compound of the present
invention (I) based on whole curable components in the
15 plastic lens composition of the present invention (III)
varies depending on the kind of the compound used, but is
preferably 80% by mass or less, more preferably 75% by
mass or less, still more preferably 70% by mass or less,
based on whole curable components. If the amount of
20 Component (B) blended exceeds 80% by mass based on whole
curable components, the physical properties of the cured
product obtained by curing the plastic lens composition
are seriously affected by Component (B) as a blend and
the effect of the polyvalent carboxylic acid ester of the
25 present invention (I) cannot be realized with ease.

In the plastic lens composition of the present
invention (III), one or more monofunctional compounds
(hereinafter referred to as "Component (C)")
copolymerizable with the compound of the present
30 invention (I) or Component (B) may be, and is preferably,
added mainly for the purpose of adjusting the viscosity
of the composition and maintaining the impact strength.

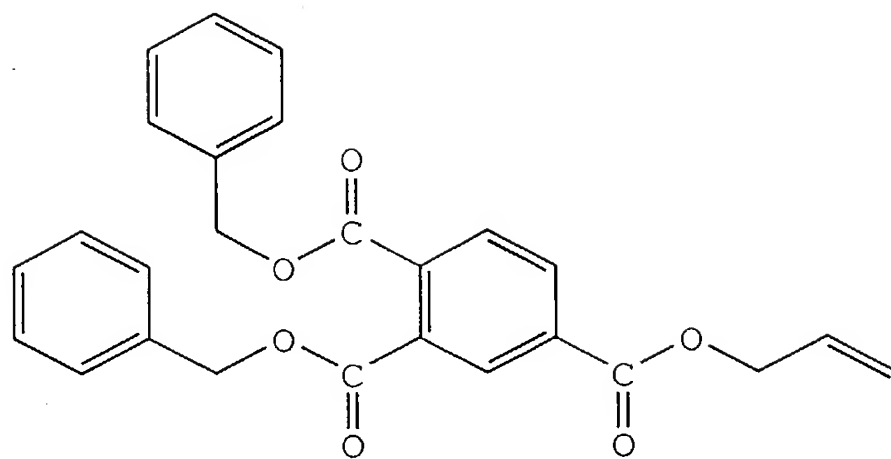
The term "monofunctional compound" as used in the
present specification means a compound having one radical
35 polymerizable functional group within one molecule.

Examples of Component (C) include monomers having an
acryl group, a methacryl group, a vinyl group, an allyl

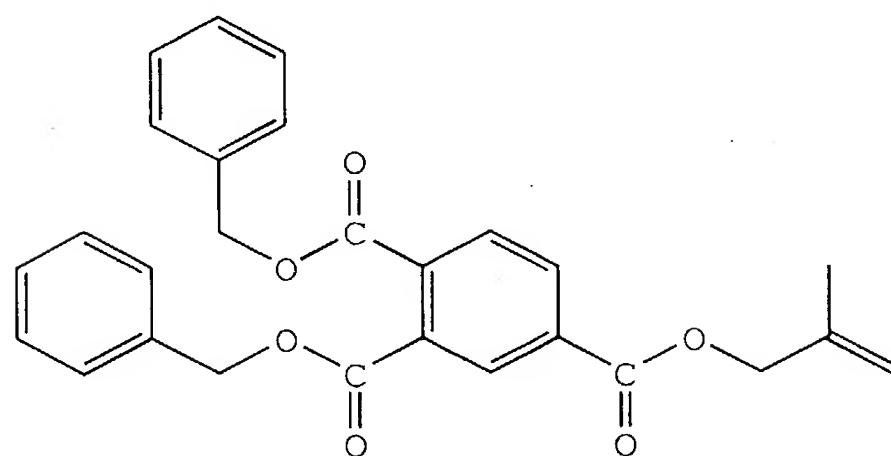
group or a methallyl group. Specific examples thereof include allyl p-phenylbenzoate, methallyl p-phenylbenzoate, allyl m-phenylbenzoate, methallyl m-phenylbenzoate, allyl o-phenylbenzoate, methallyl o-phenylbenzoate, acryloyloxyethyl-p-phenylbenzoate, methacryloyloxyethyl-p-phenyl benzoate, acryloyloxyethyl-m-phenyl benzoate, methacryloyloxyethyl-m-phenyl benzoate, acryloyloxyethyl-o-phenyl benzoate, methacryloyloxyethyl-o-phenyl benzoate, diphenyl maleate, dibenzyl maleate, diphenyl fumarate, dibenzyl fumarate, vinyl benzoate, allyl α -naphthoate, methallyl α -naphthoate, allyl β -naphthoate, methallyl β -naphthoate, acryloyloxyethyl- α -naphthalene carboxylate, methacryloyloxyethyl- α -naphthalene carboxylate, acryloyloxyethyl- β -naphthalene carboxylate and methacryloyloxyethyl- β -naphthalene carboxylate. Other examples include the compounds represented by the following structural formulae (3) to (32).



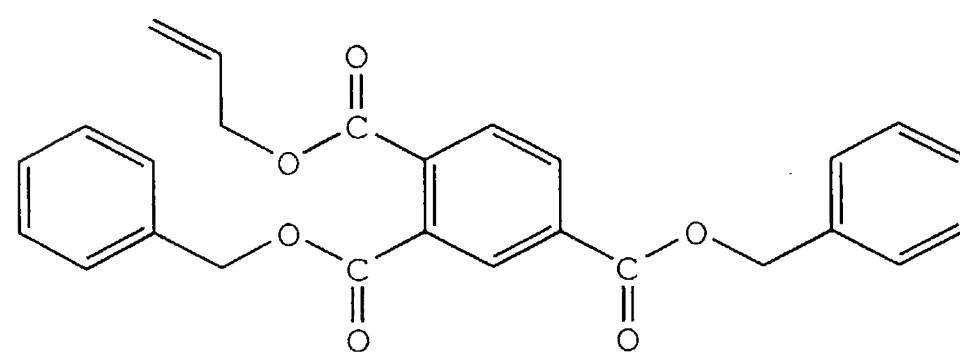
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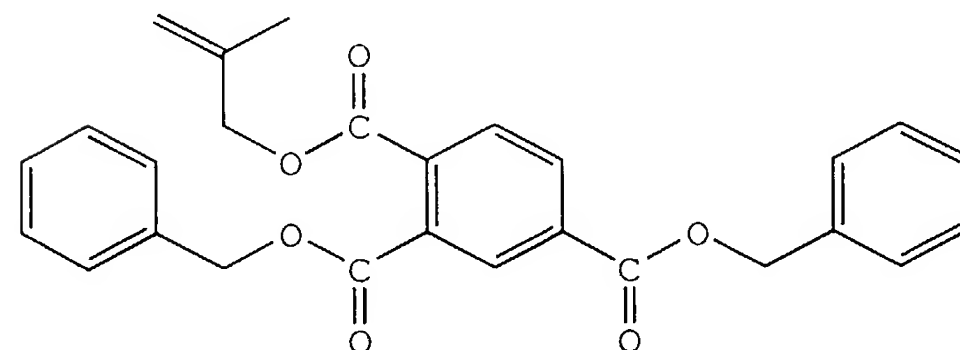
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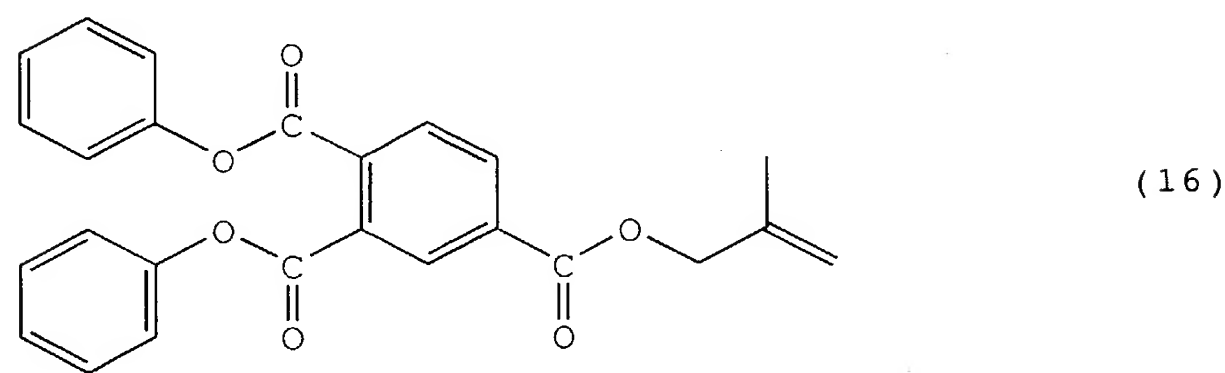
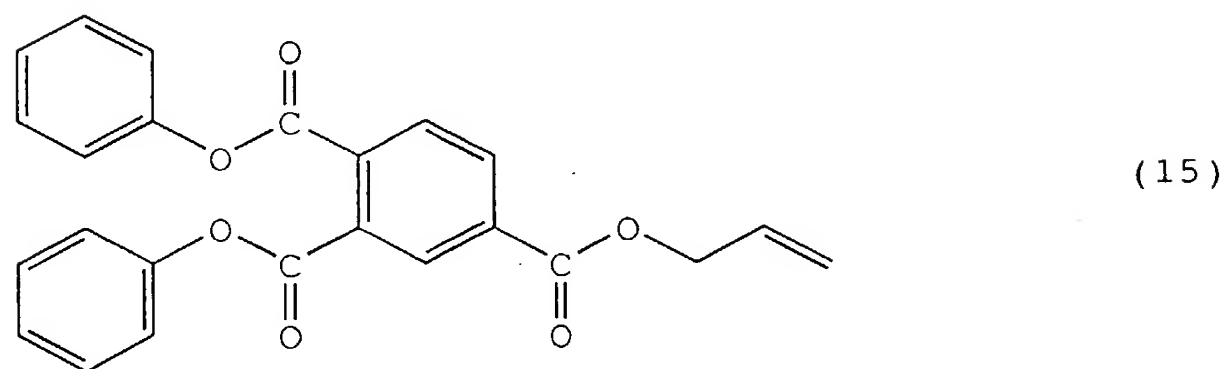
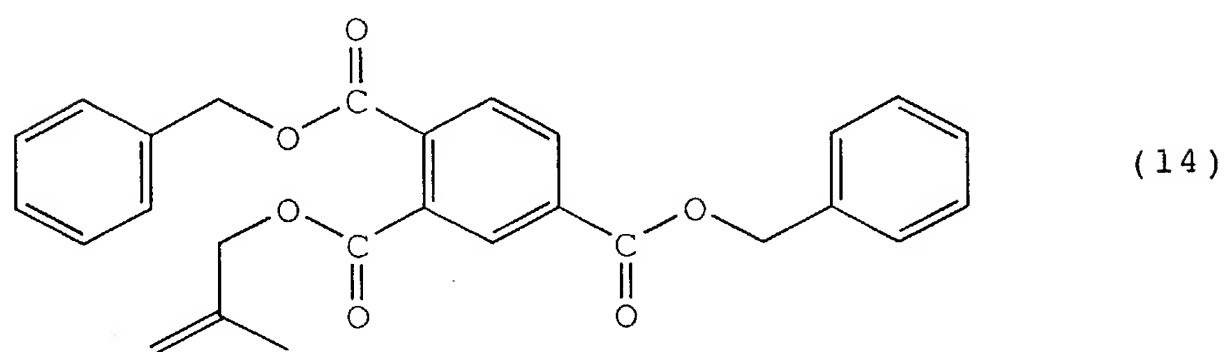
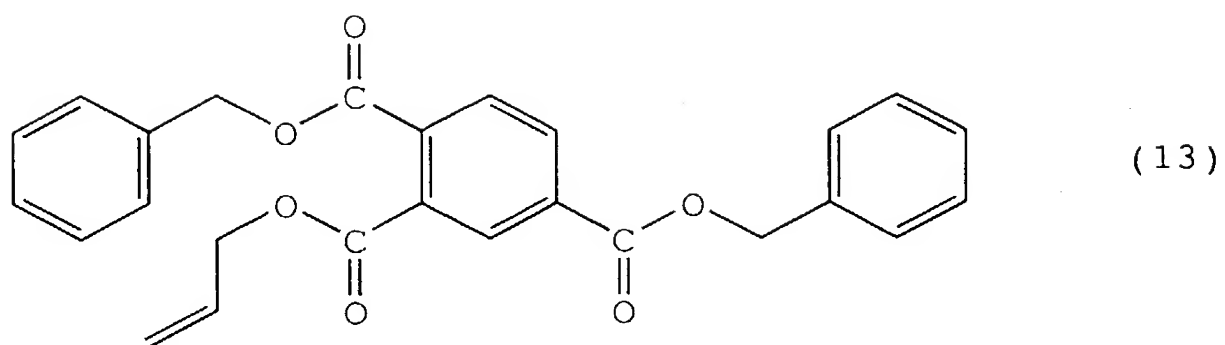
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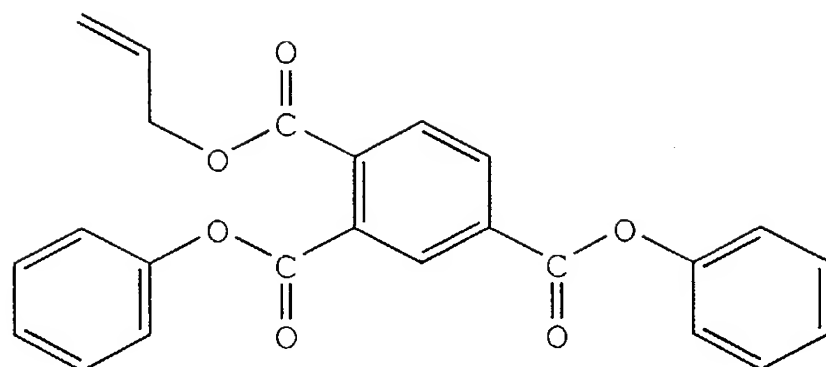


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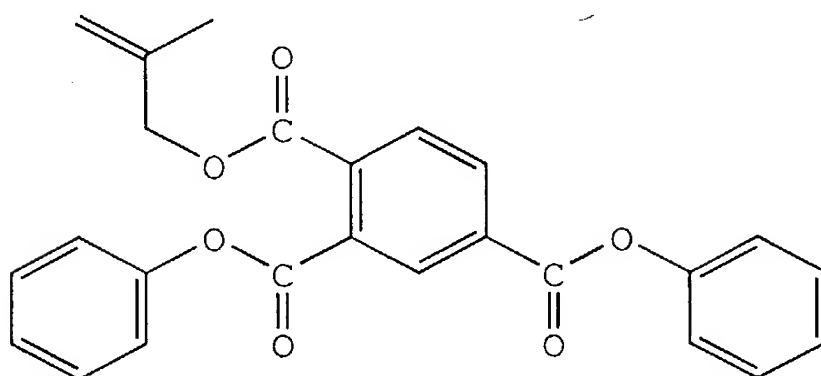


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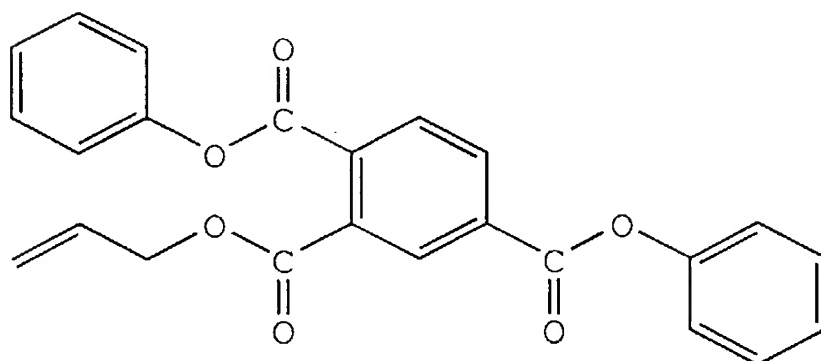




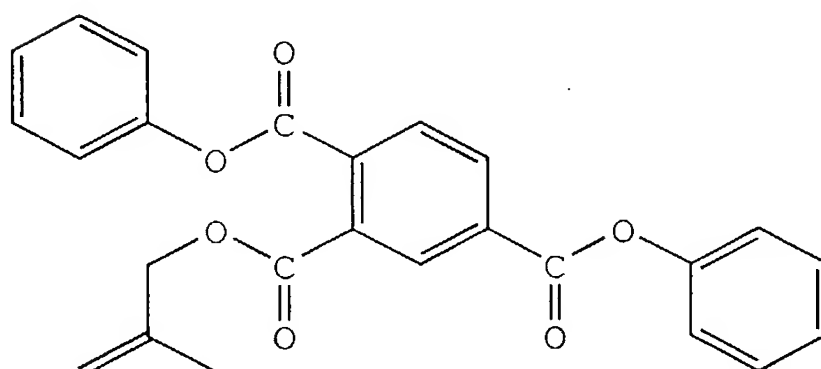
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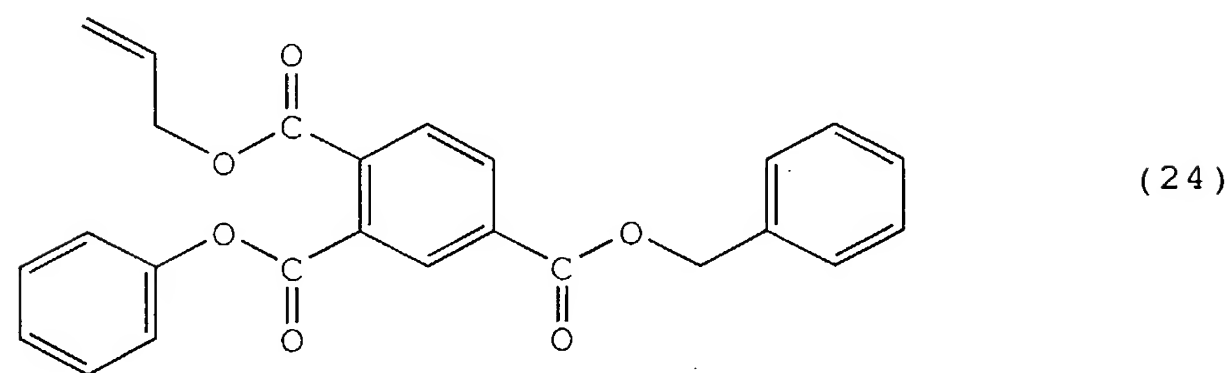
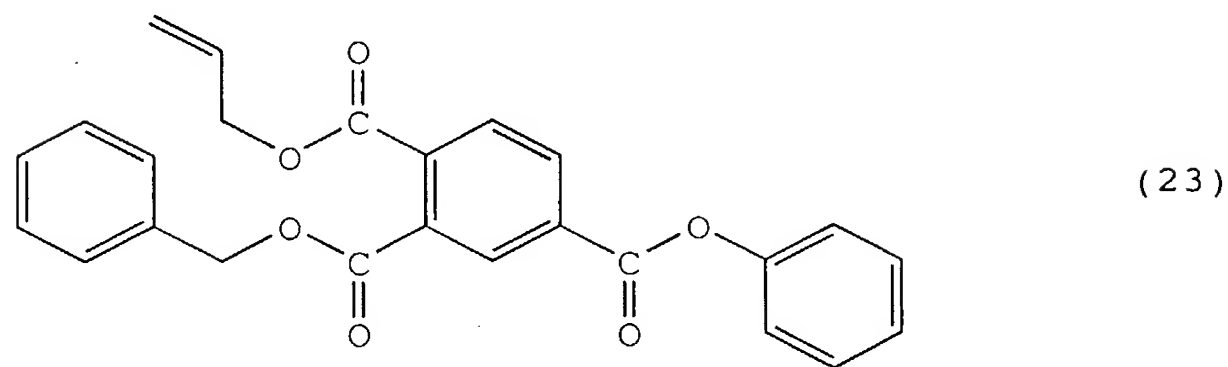
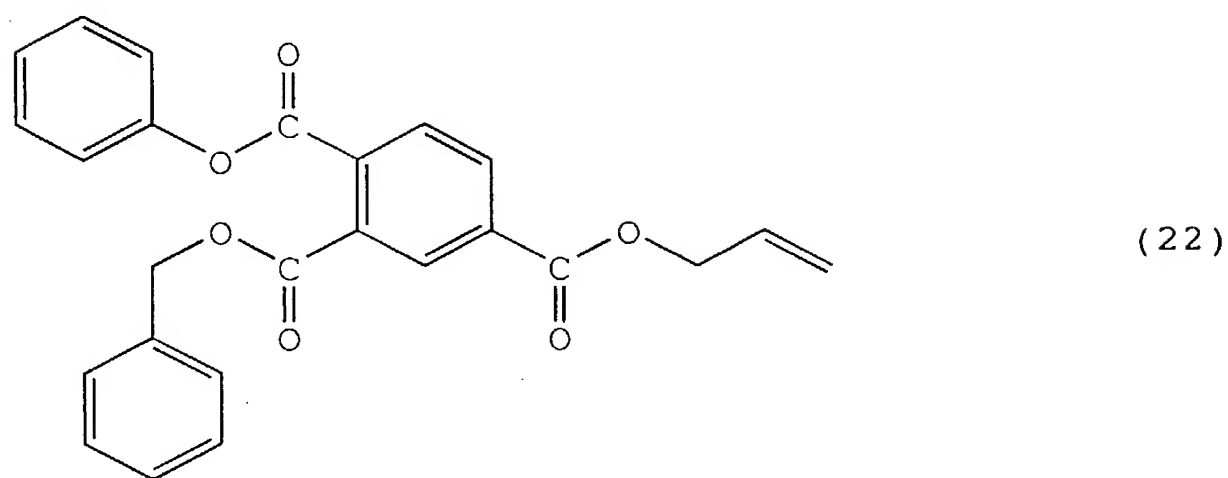
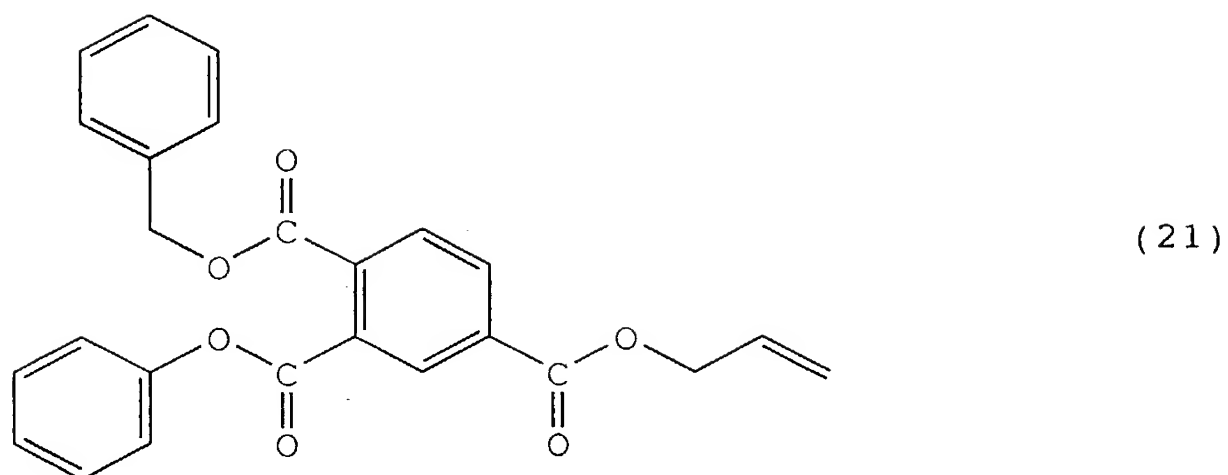
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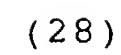
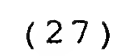
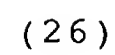
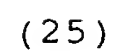


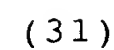
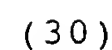
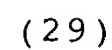
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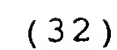
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Among these compounds, preferred are allyl p-phenylbenzoate, methallyl p-phenylbenzoate, allyl m-phenylbenzoate, methallyl m-phenylbenzoate, allyl o-

phenylbenzoate, methallyl o-phenylbenzoate, diphenyl maleate, dibenzyl maleate, diphenyl fumarate, dibenzyl fumarate, vinyl benzoate, allyl α -naphthoate, methallyl α -naphthoate, allyl β -naphthoate, methallyl β -naphthoate and compounds represented by Structural Formulae (3) to (32), and taking into account the easy availability of starting materials, most preferred are allyl p-phenylbenzoate, diphenyl maleate, dibenzyl maleate, diphenyl fumarate, dibenzyl fumarate, vinyl benzoate, allyl α -naphthoate, allyl β -naphthoate and compounds represented by structural formulae (3), (5), (7), (9), (11), (13), (15), (17), (19) and (21) to (26).

In the present invention, the amount of Component C blended varies depending on other compounds used. In the case where the compound of the present invention (I) and the polyfunctional compound used are both bifunctional compounds, Component (C) is preferably used in a range not exceeding 20% by mass, based on whole curable components.

In the case where a trifunctional compound or a compound having a greater functional group within one molecule is contained, Component (C) can be added in an amount of 20% by mass or more. In general, the amount of Component (C) blended based on whole curable components can be expressed by the following formula:

$0 \leq \% \text{ by mass of Component (C) blended based on whole curable components}$

$$\leq 20 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} ((n-2) \times (\% \text{ by mass of } n\text{-functional compound based on whole curable components}))$$

wherein n is an integer of 2 or more.

The above formula shows that when whole curable components consist only of a bifunctional compound and Component (C), the right hand side of the above formula is $20 + (2-2) \times (\% \text{ by mass of bifunctional compound based on whole curable components}) = 20$.

On the other hand, when whole curable components are consist of a trifunctional compound, a bifunctional compound and Component (C), the right hand side is $20 + (2 - 2) \times (\% \text{ by mass of compound based on whole curable$

5 components) + $(3 - 2) \times (\% \text{ by mass of trifunctional compound based on whole curable components}) = 20 + (\% \text{ by mass of trifunctional compound based on whole curable components})$.

10 If the amount blended of Component (C) based on whole curable components in the composition of the present invention exceeds the right hand side of the above formula, the heat resistance of the cured product disadvantageously decreases.

The present invention (IV) is a plastic lens
15 composition comprising from 0.1 to 10 parts by mass of at least one radical polymerization initiator per 100 parts by mass of whole curable components in the plastic lens composition of the present invention (III).

20 In the plastic lens composition of the present invention (IV), a radical polymerization initiator can be, and is preferably, added as a curing agent.

The radical polymerization initiator which can be added to the plastic lens composition of the present invention (IV) is not particularly limited and a known
25 radical polymerization initiator may be used insofar as it does not adversely affect the physical values such as optical properties of the plastic lens obtained by curing the composition.

The radical polymerization initiator for use in the present invention is, however, preferably soluble in
30 other components present in the composition to be cured and at the same time, generates free radicals at 30 to 120°C. Specific examples of the radical polymerization initiator which can be added include diisopropylperoxy dicarbonate, dicyclohexylperoxy dicarbonate, di-n-
35 propylperoxy dicarbonate, di-sec-butylperoxy dicarbonate

$$\text{R}^3-\text{O}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{O}-\text{O}-\underset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{O}-\text{R}^4 \quad (33)$$

Specific examples of the radical polymerization initiator represented by formula (33) include di-n-propylperoxy dicarbonate, diisopropylperoxy dicarbonate, bis(4-tert-butylcyclohexyl)peroxy dicarbonate, di-2-ethoxyethylperoxy dicarbonate, di-2-ethylhexylperoxy bicarbonate, di-3-methoxybutylperoxy dicarbonate, di-sec-butylperoxy dicarbonate and di(3-methyl-3-methoxybutyl)peroxy dicarbonate. Among these, preferred are di-n-propylperoxy dicarbonate, diisopropylperoxy bicarbonate, di-2-ethoxyethylperoxy dicarbonate, di-2-ethylhexylperoxy dicarbonate and di(3-methyl-3-methoxybutyl)peroxy bicarbonate, and more preferred is diisopropylperoxy dicarbonate.

Considering the cast working property, the plastic lens composition of the present invention (III) or (IV) generally has a viscosity of 500 mPa·s or less, preferably 400 mPa·s or less, still more preferably 300

mPa·s or less, at 25°C.

The term "viscosity" as used herein is a value measured by a rotational viscometer and the details of the rotational viscometer are described in Iwanami Rikagaku Jiten, Dai 3-Pan (Iwanami Encyclopedia of
5 Physics and Chemistry, 3rd Ed.), 3rd ed., 8th imp. (June 1, 1977).

The plastic lens composition of the present invention (III) or (IV) may contain additives generally
10 used for improving the capability of plastic lenses, such as coloring agent (e.g., dye, pigment), mold-releasing agent, ultraviolet absorbent, light stabilizer and antioxidant.

Examples of the coloring agent include organic
15 pigments such as anthraquinone type, azo type, carbonium type, quinoline type, quinoneimine type, indigoid type and phthalocyanine type; organic dyes such as azoic dye and sulfur dye; and inorganic pigments such as titanium yellow, yellow iron oxide, zinc yellow, chrome orange,
20 molybdenum red, cobalt violet, cobalt blue, cobalt green, chromic oxide, titanium oxide, zinc sulfide and carbon black. Needless to say, the present invention is not limited to these specific examples.

Examples of the mold-releasing agent include stearic
25 acid, butyl stearate, zinc stearate, stearic acid amide, fluorine-containing compounds and silicone compounds. Needless to say, the present invention is not limited to these specific examples.

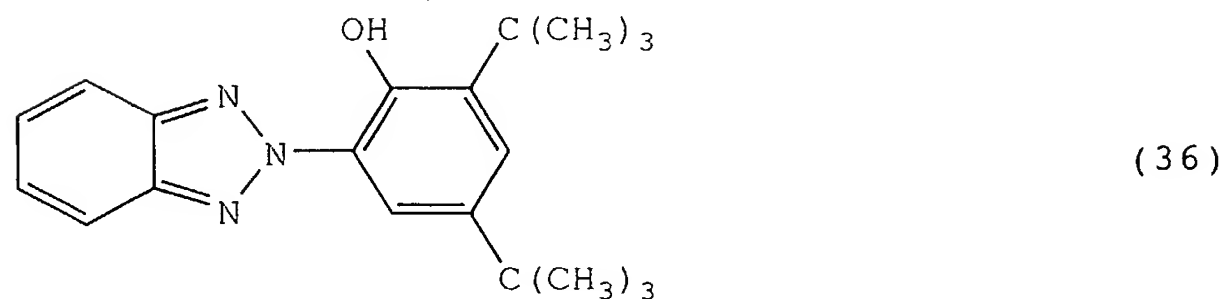
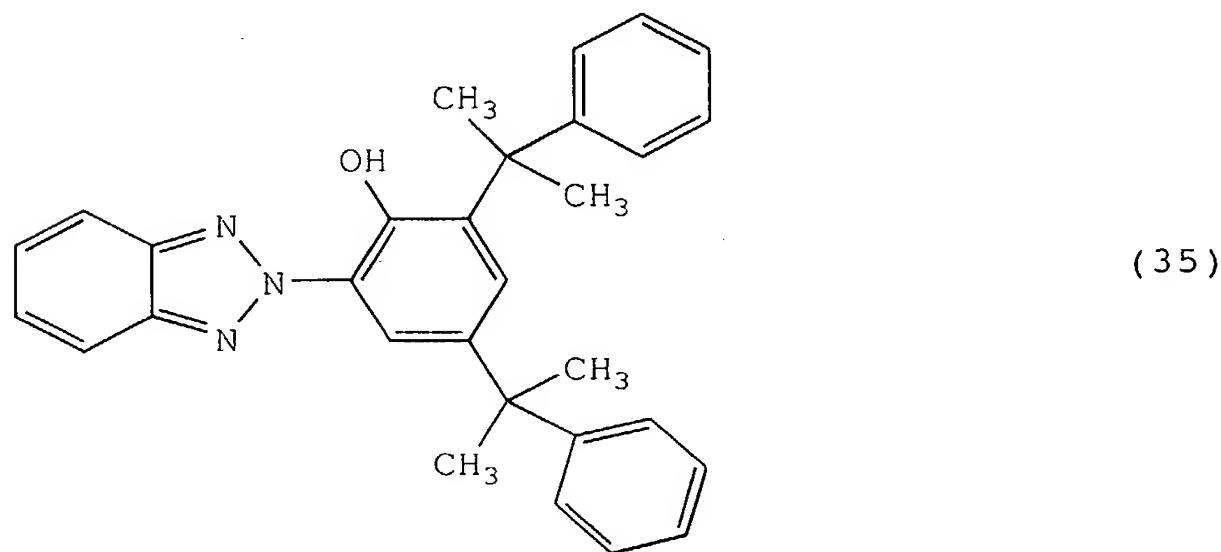
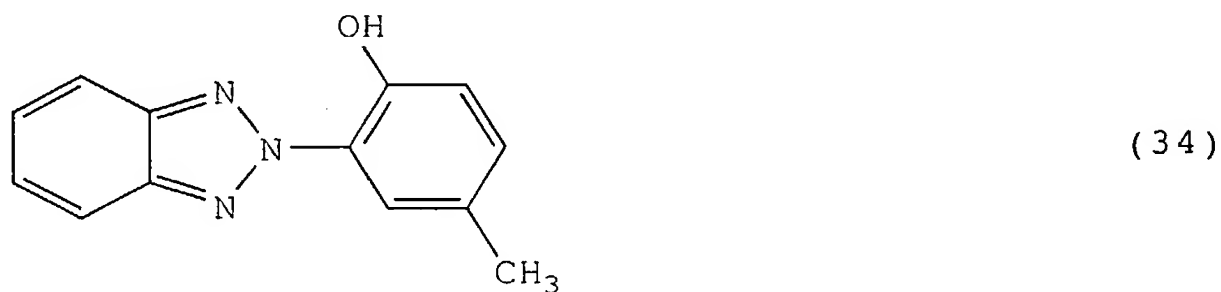
The ultraviolet absorbent and light stabilizer are
30 not particularly limited if the ultraviolet absorbent or stabilizer selected can be blended in the composition, but specific examples thereof include the following compounds. Needless to say, the present invention is not limited to these specific examples.

35 The term "ultraviolet absorbent" as used in the present specification means a material which absorbs light energy of sunlight or fluorescent light and

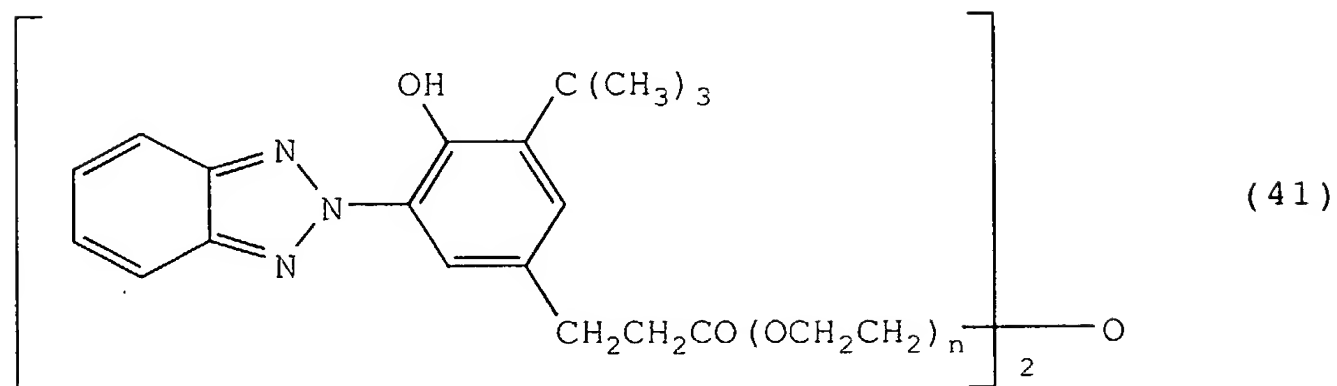
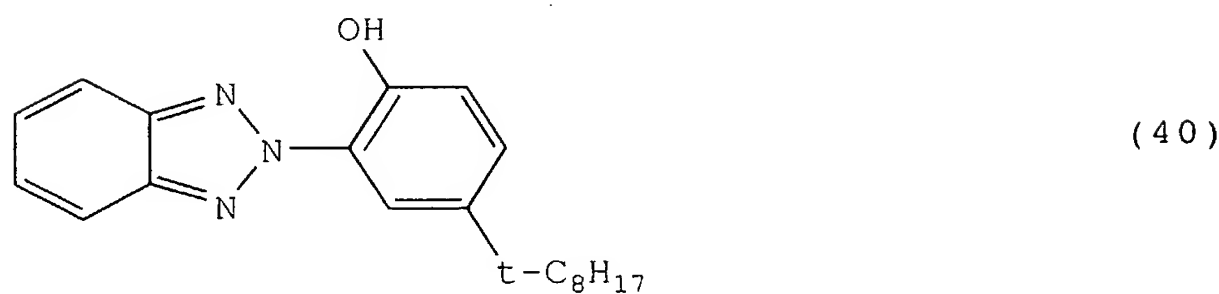
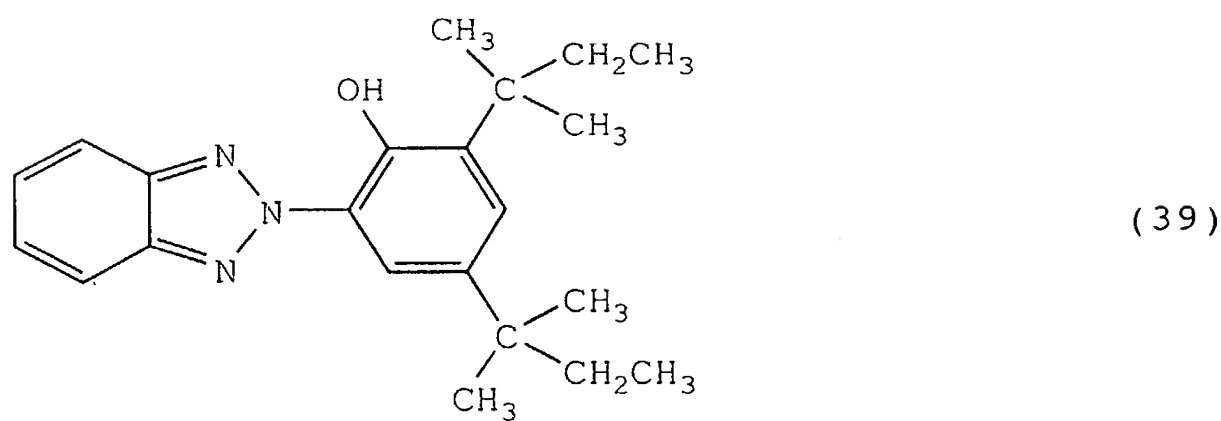
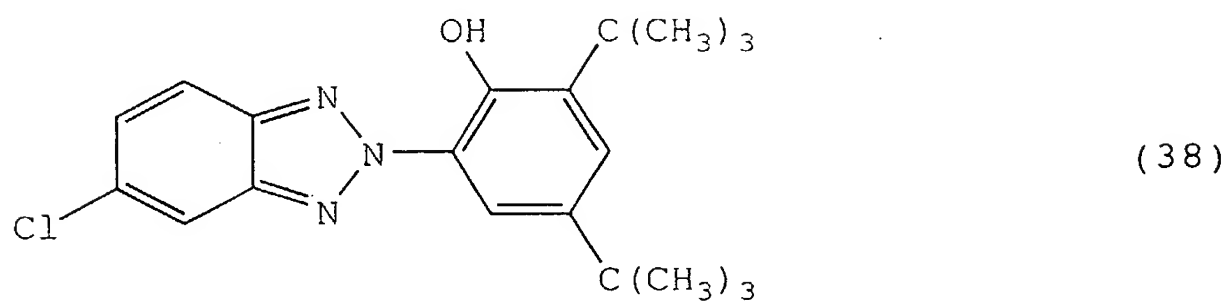
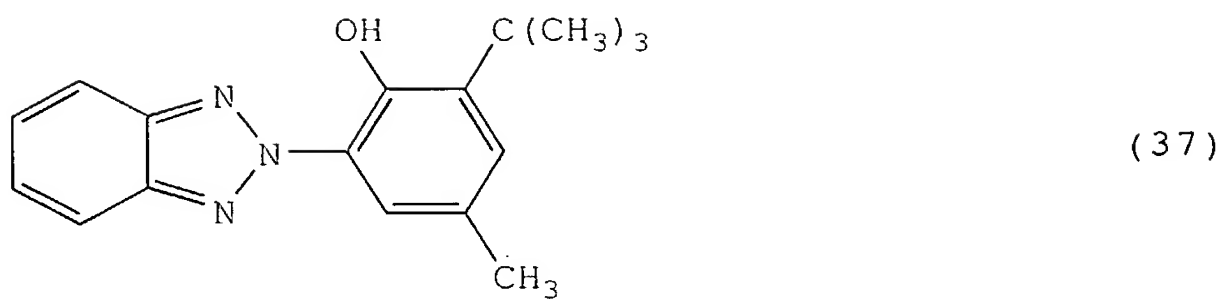
converts it into heat energy or the like. The term "light stabilizer" as used in the present specification means a material which traps radicals generated due to photooxidation deterioration.

5 Specific examples of the ultraviolet absorbent include compounds having a benzotriazole structure unit described below.

10 Examples of the compound having a benzotriazole structure unit include the compounds represented by the following structural formulae (34) to (49).

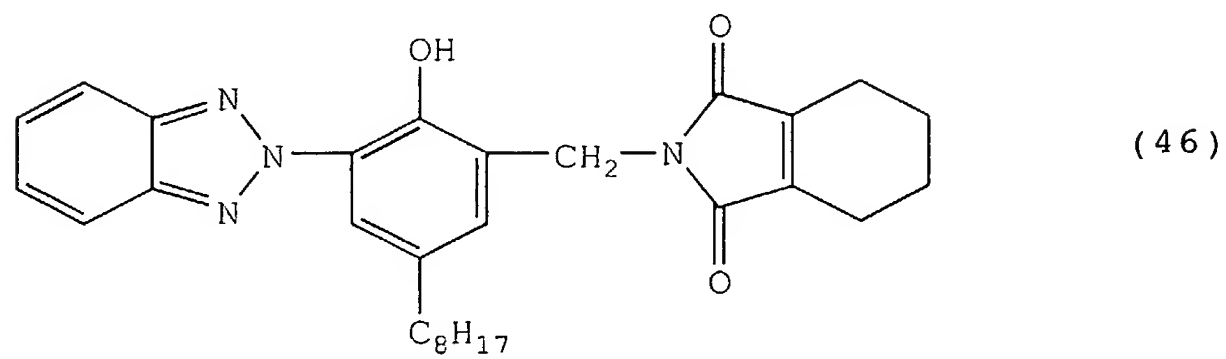
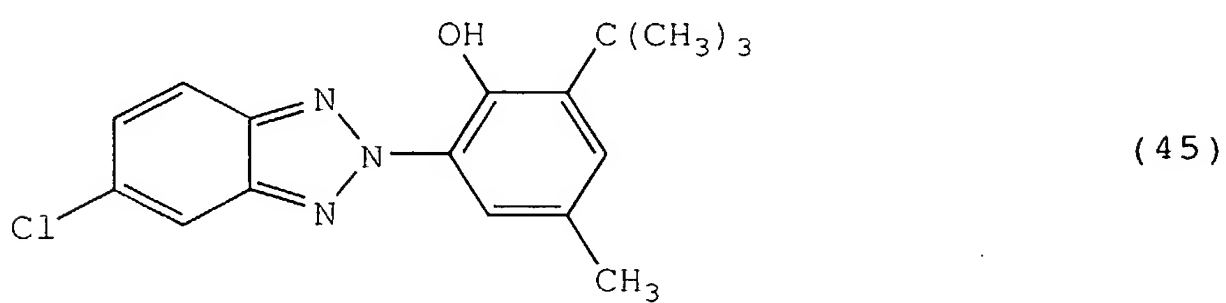
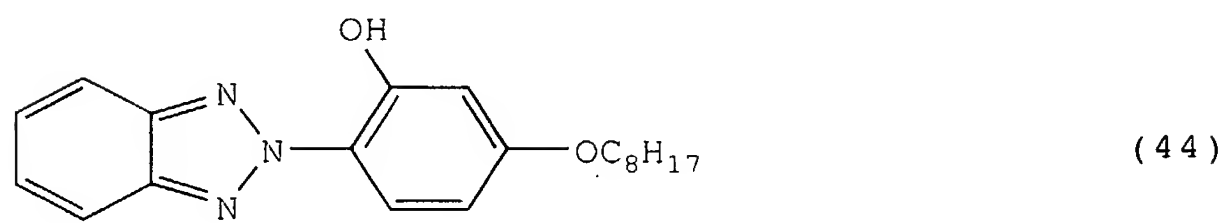
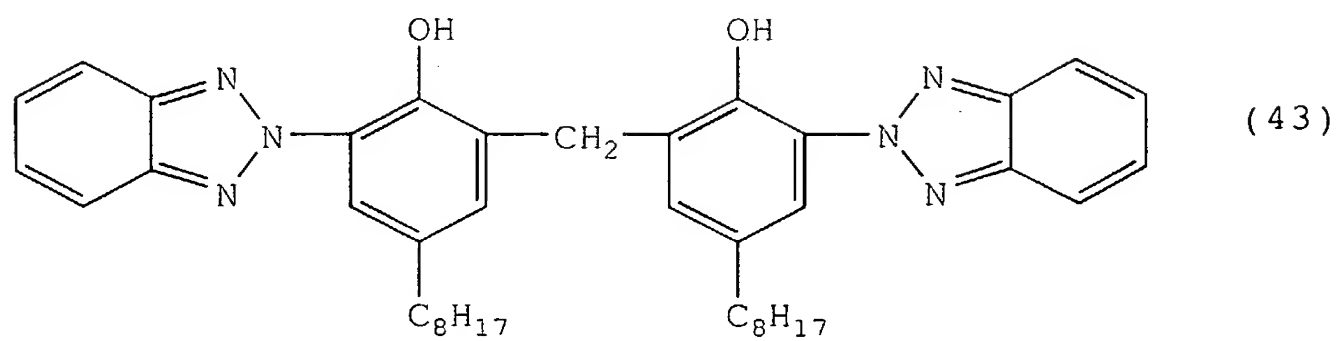
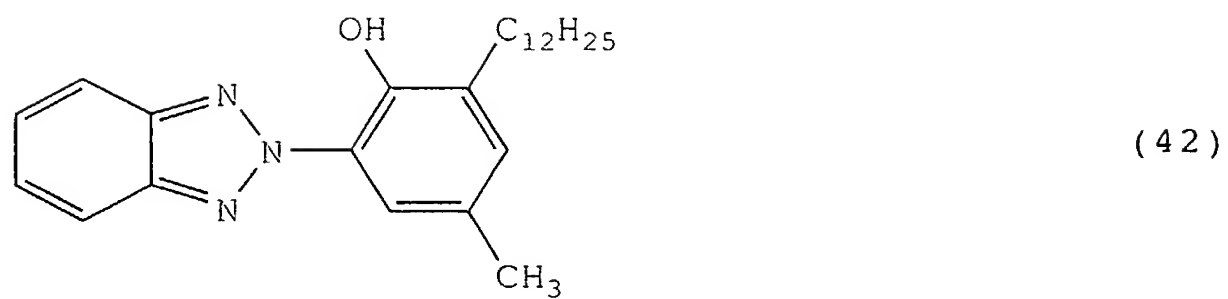


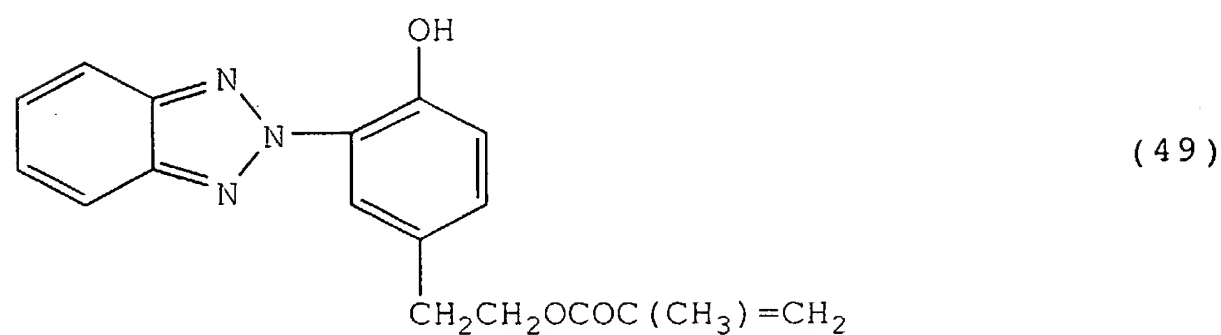
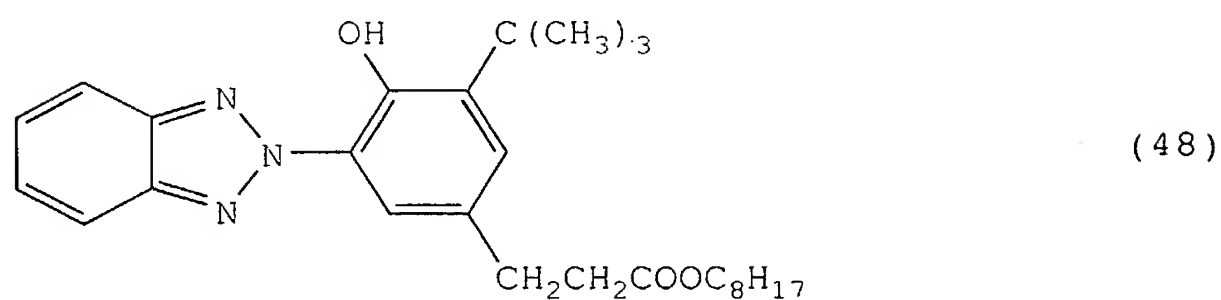
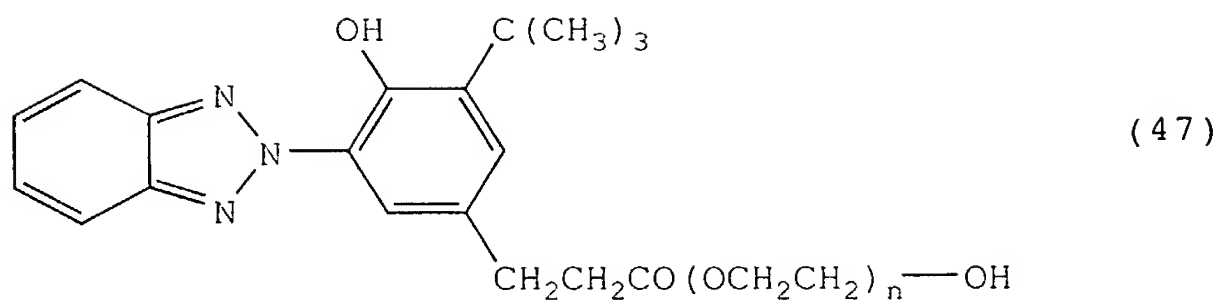
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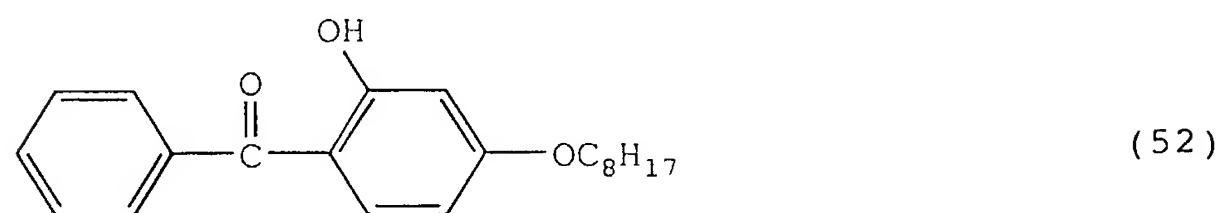
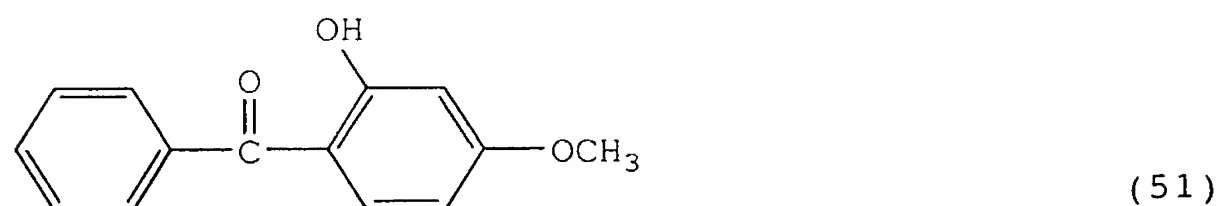
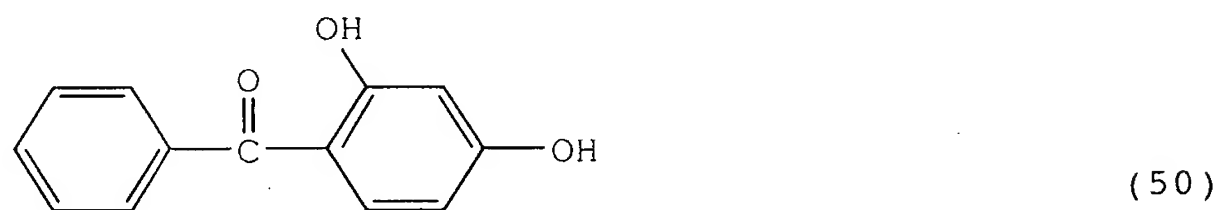
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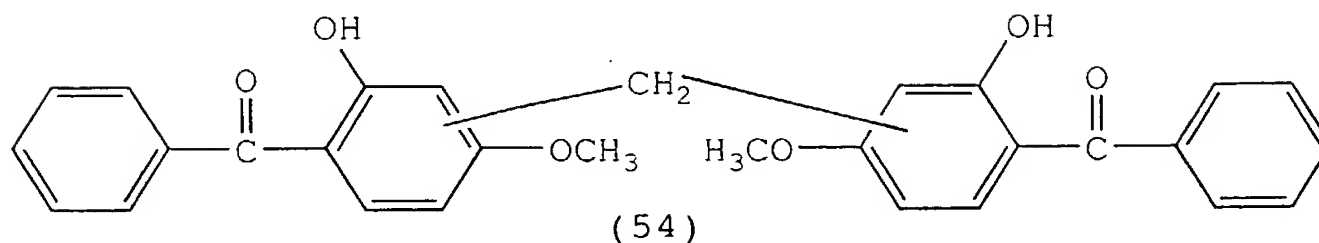
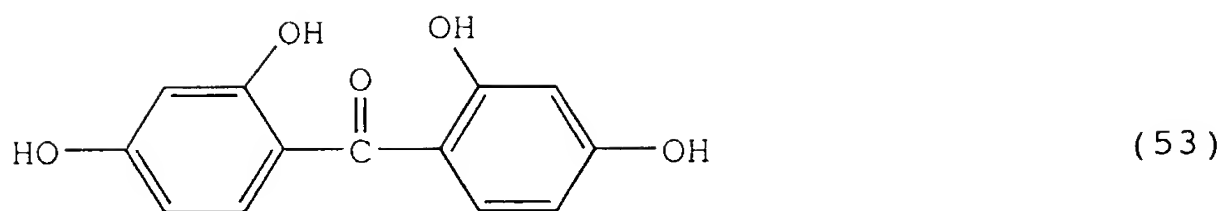
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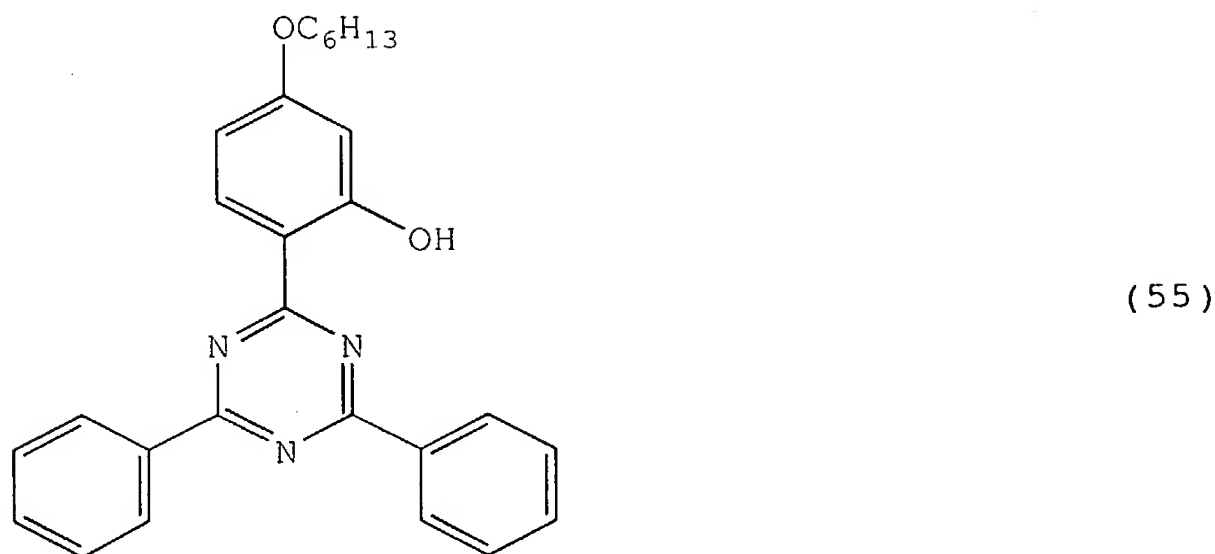
Examples of the benzophenone-based ultraviolet absorbent include the compounds of the following structural formulae (50) to (54).



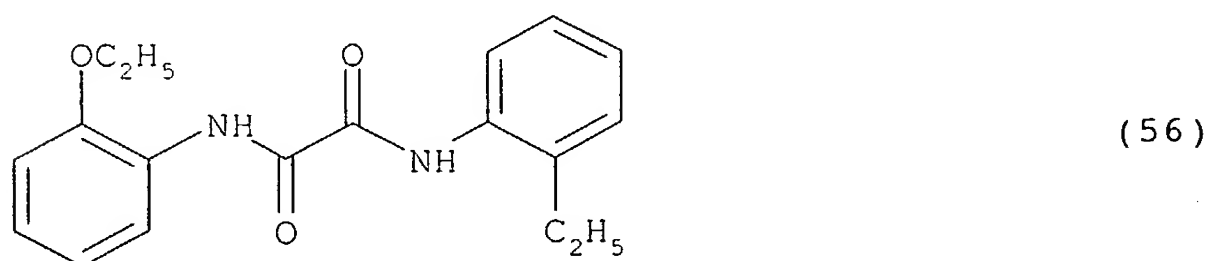


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In addition, triazine-based ultraviolet absorbers represented by the following structural formula (55) and oxanilide-based ultraviolet absorbers represented by the following structural formula (56) may also be used.

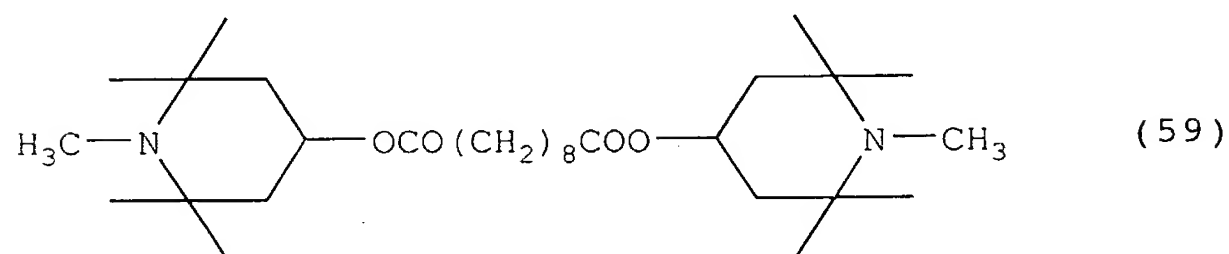
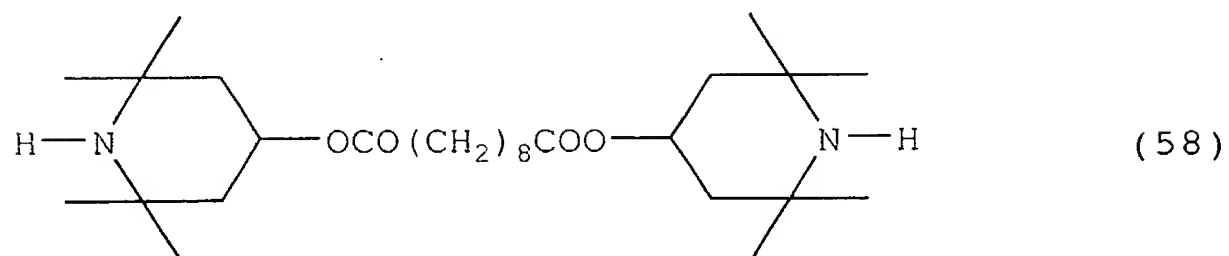
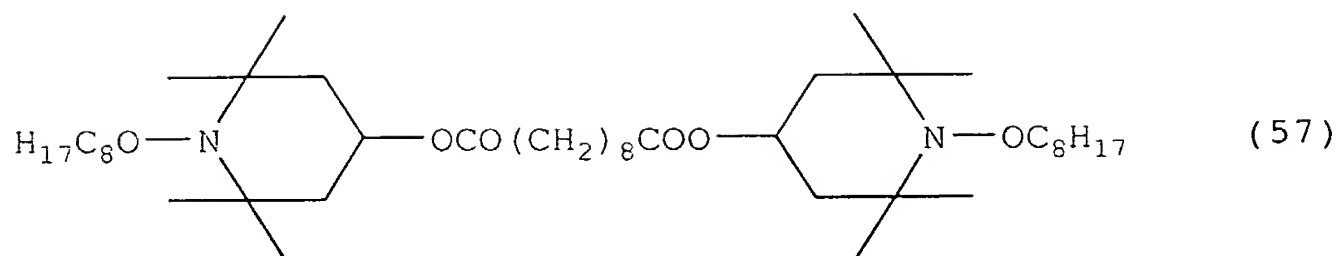


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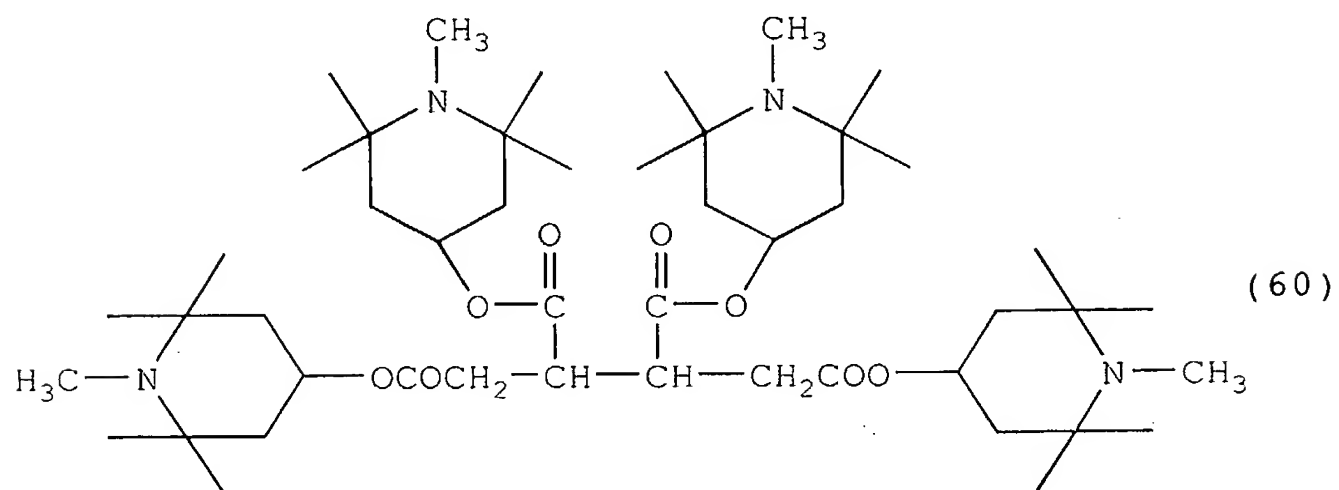


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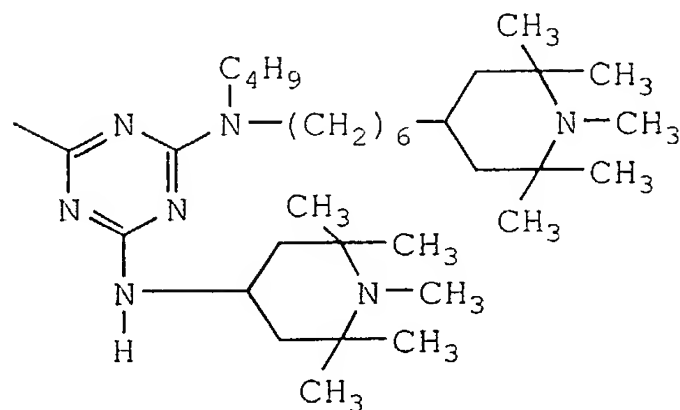
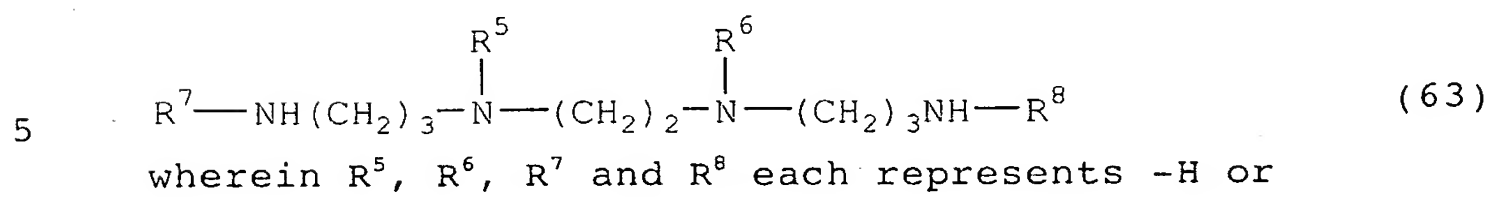
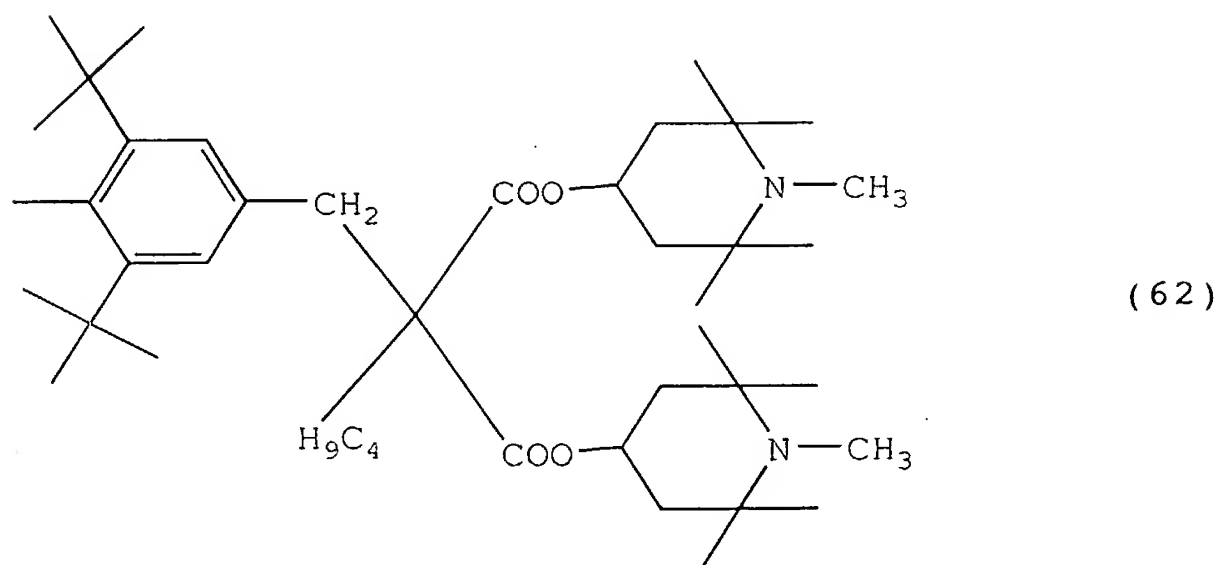
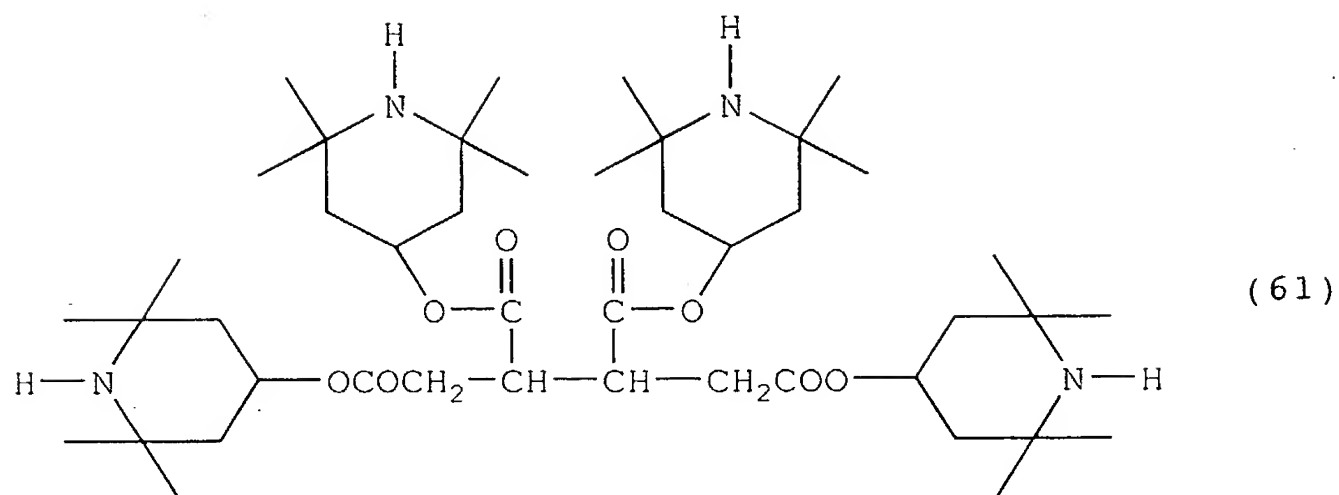
Specific examples of the light stabilizer include hindered amine-based photostabilizers (hereinafter simply referred to as "HALS") represented by the following structural formulae (57) to (64), (66) and (68) to (71):



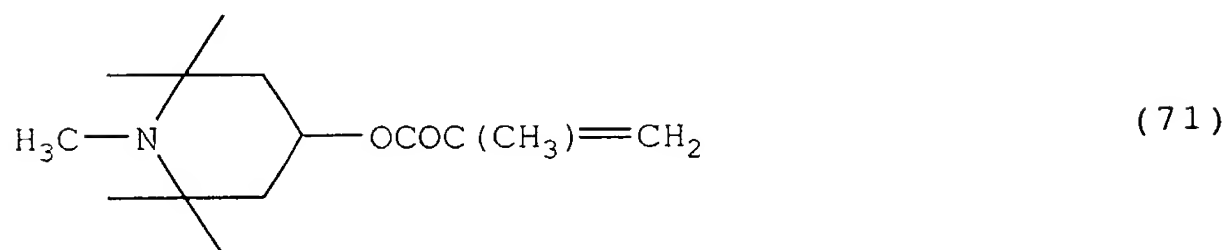
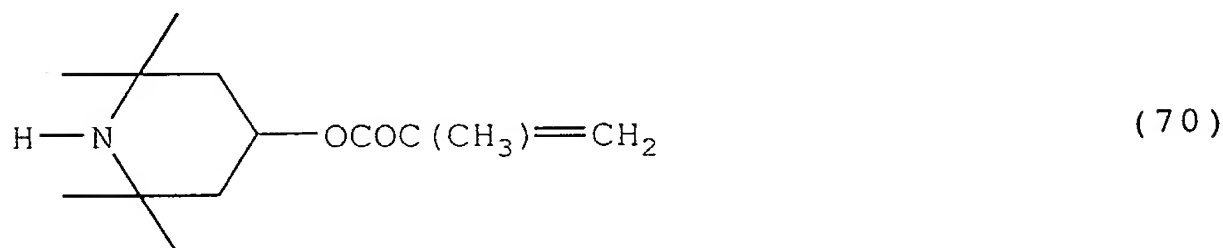
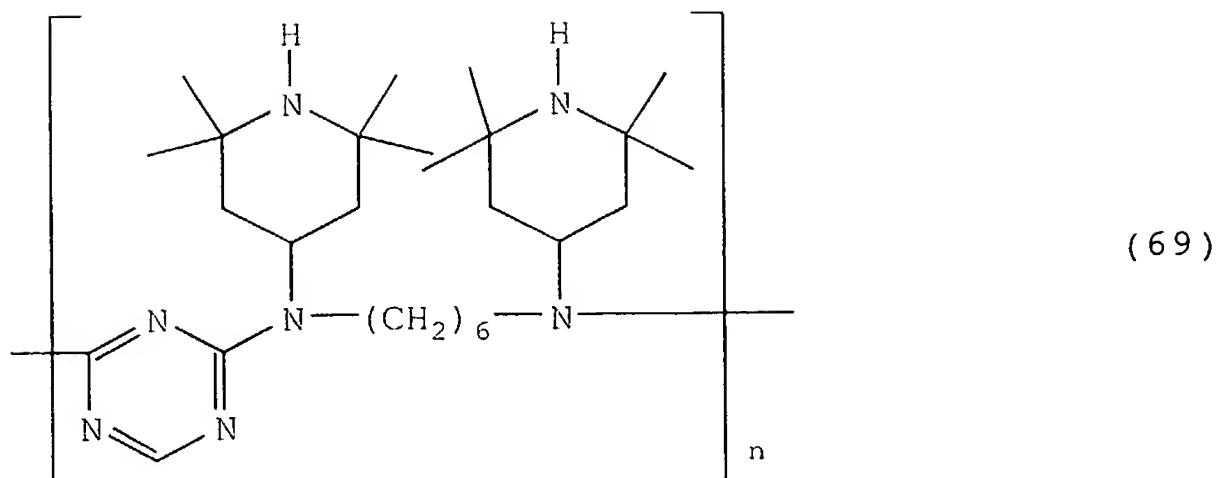
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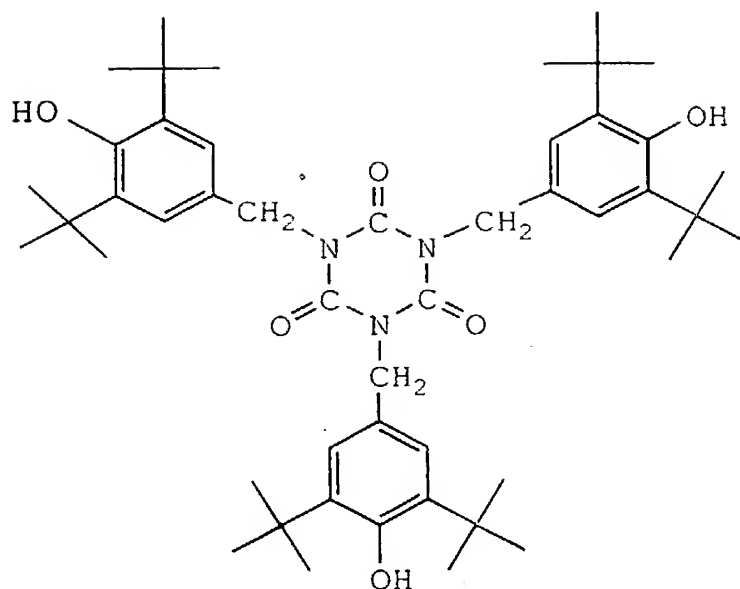
, provided that the case where R^5 , R^6 , R^7 and R^8 are all hydrogen atoms is excluded.



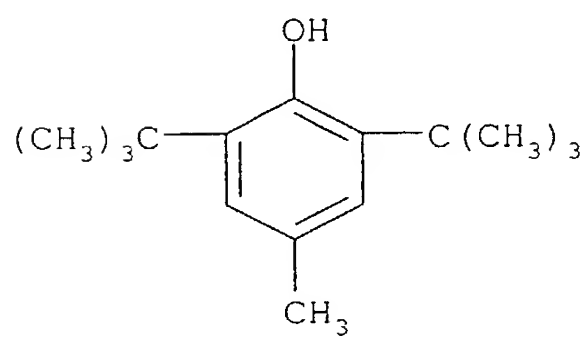
The ultraviolet absorbent and the light stabilizer may be used in combination. The amount of the ultraviolet absorbent or photostabilizer used is preferably from 0.001 to 2% by mass, more preferably from 0.05 to 1.5% by mass, based on whole curable components. If the amount added is less than 0.05% by mass, the effect of preventing deterioration cannot be fully brought out and also, use in excess of 2% by mass is not preferred in view of coloration at curing or profitability.

Examples of the antioxidant which can be used include general antioxidants such as a phenol-based antioxidant, a phosphite-based antioxidant and a thioether-based antioxidant.

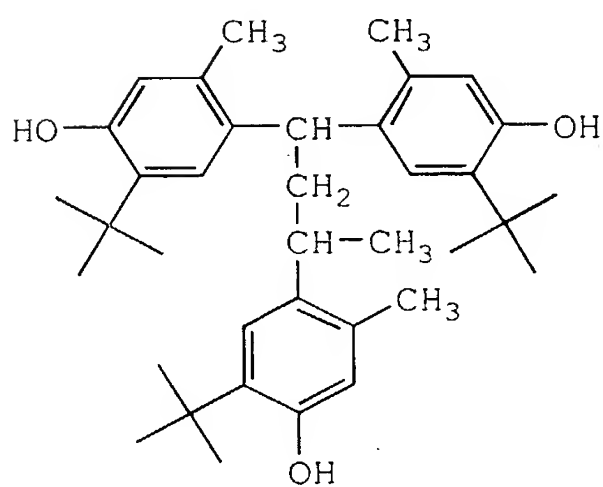
Specific examples of the phenol-based antioxidant include the following compounds.



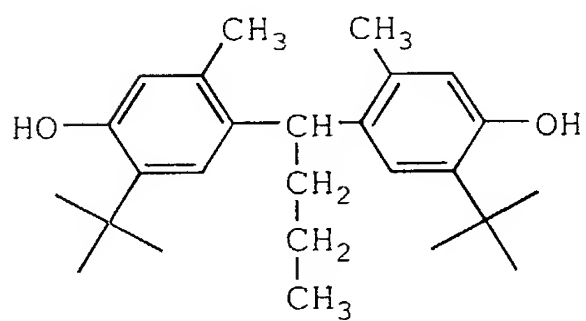
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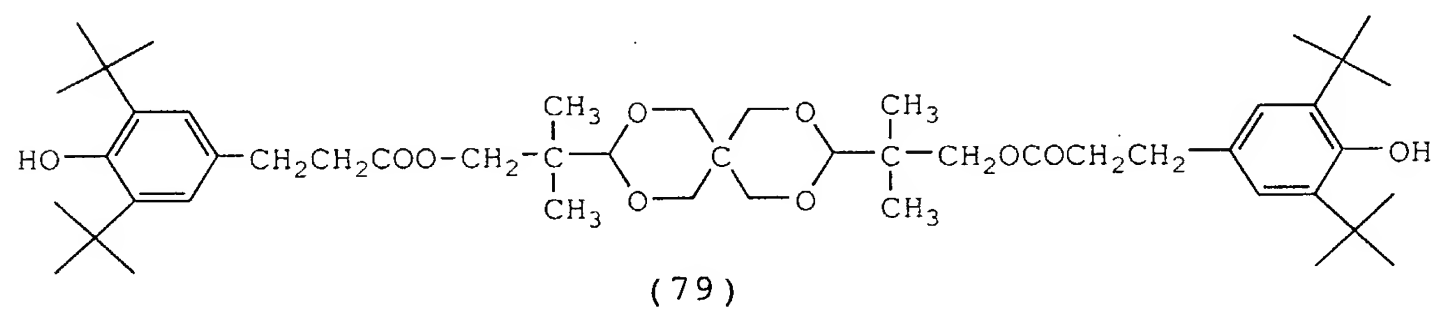
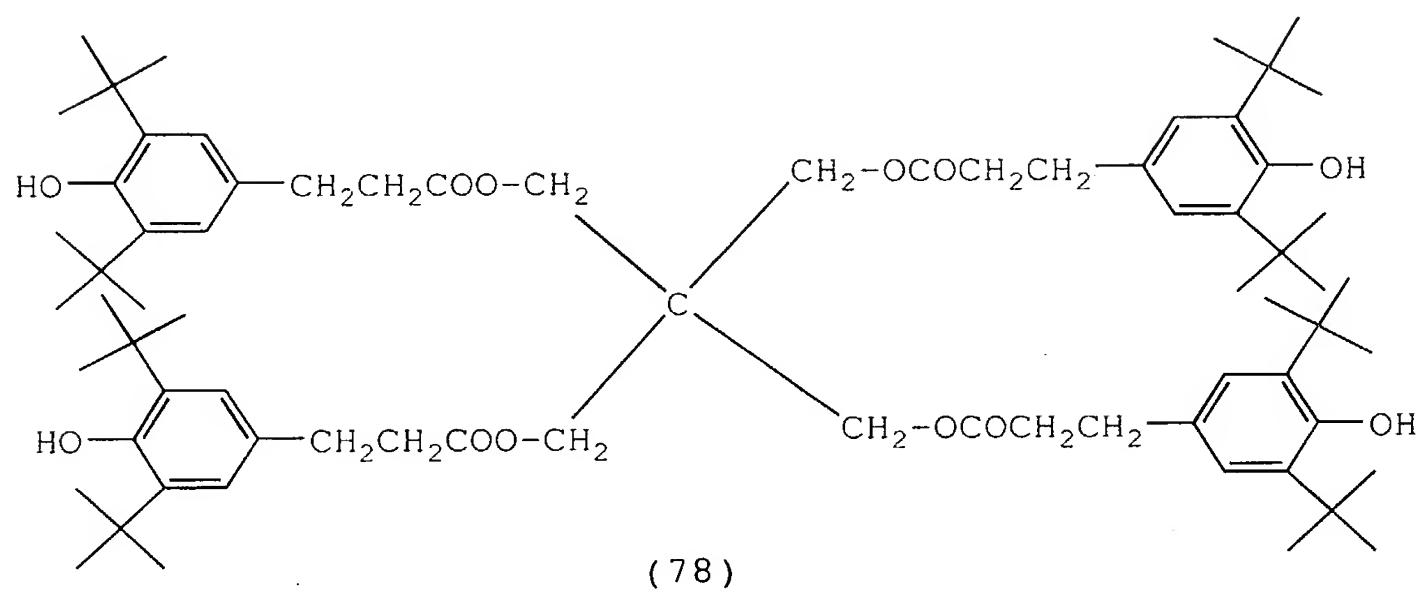
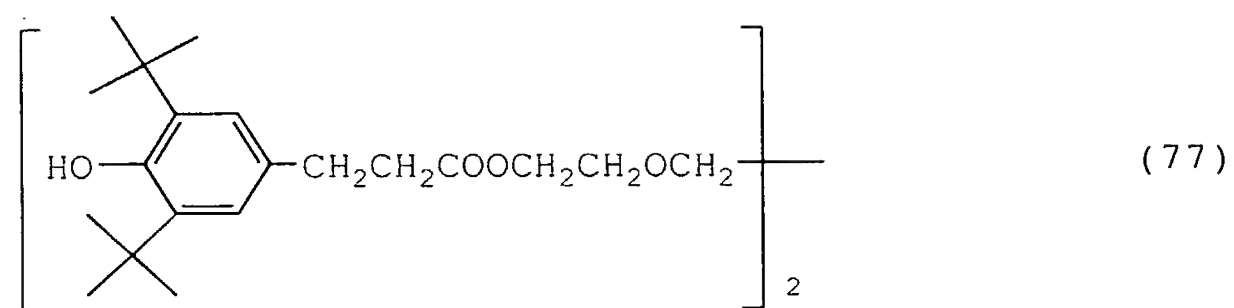
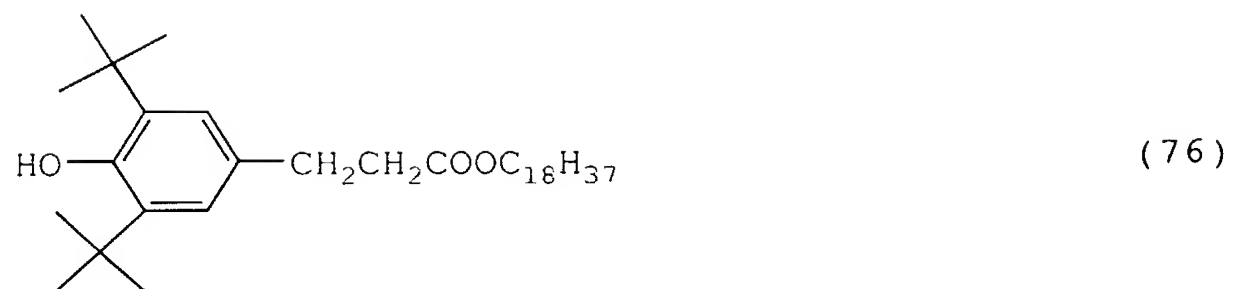
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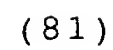
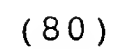


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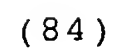
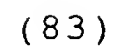
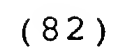


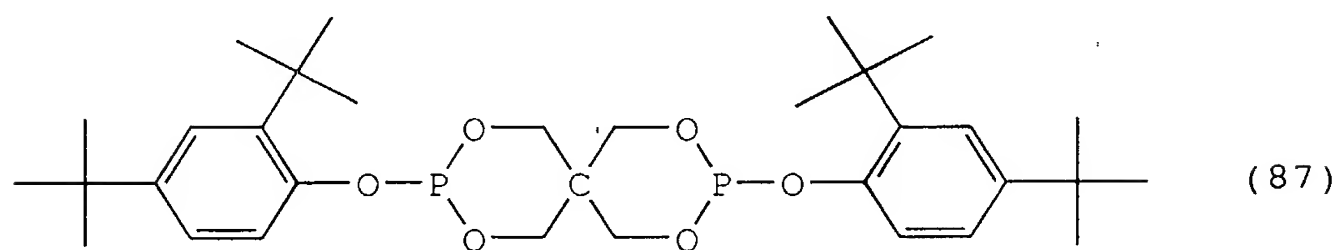
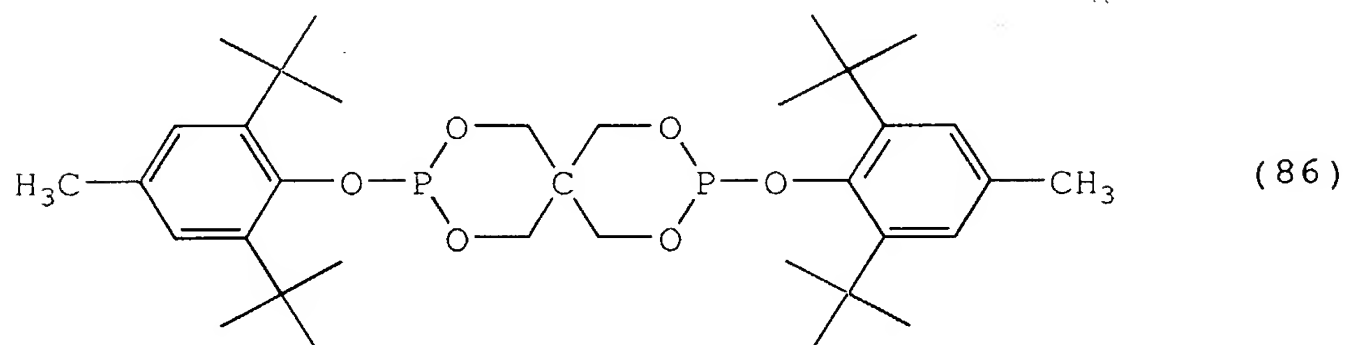
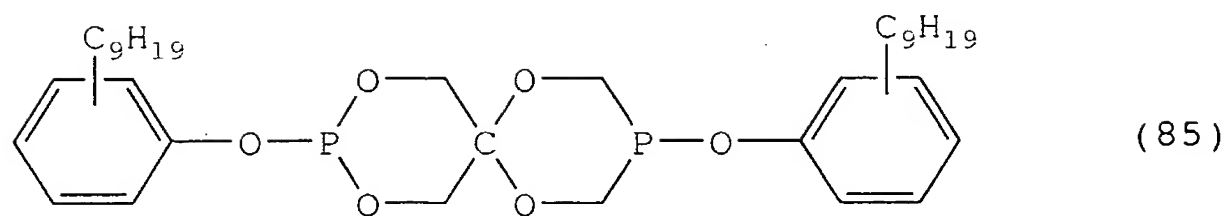
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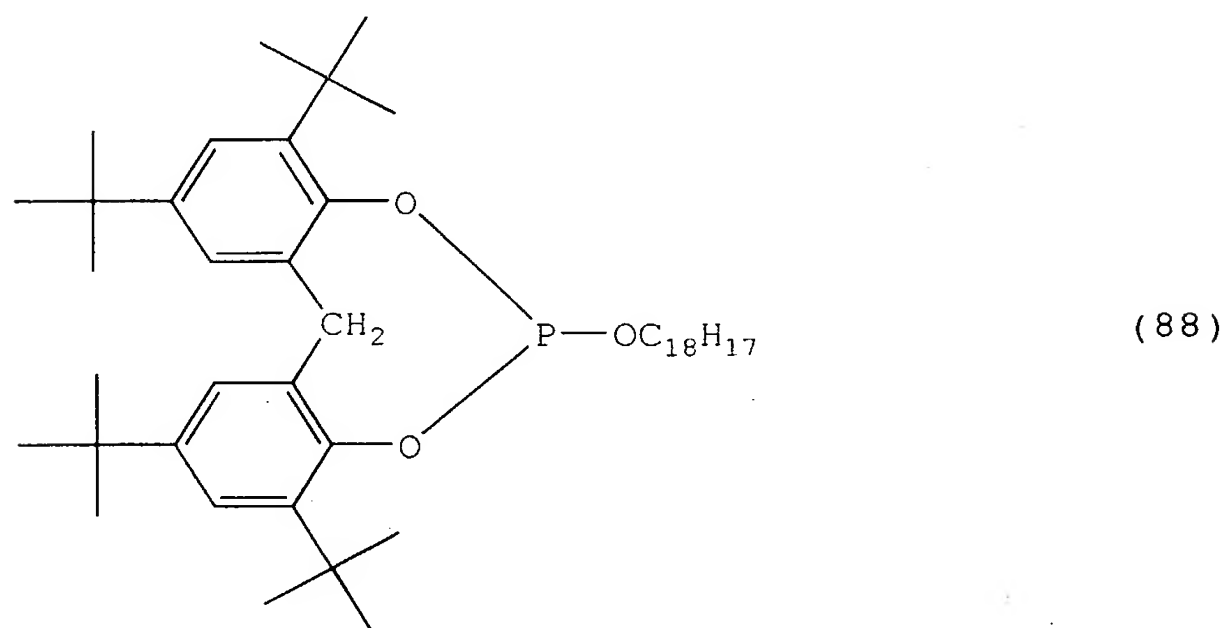


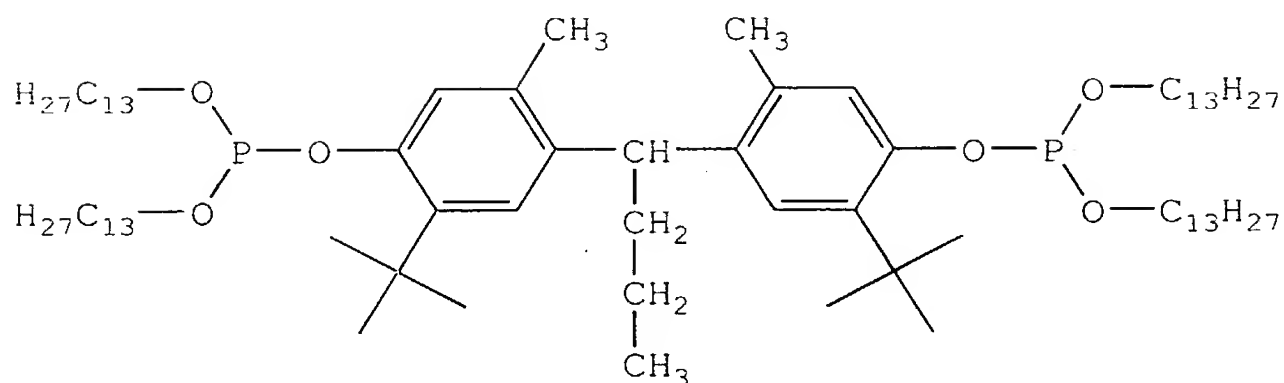
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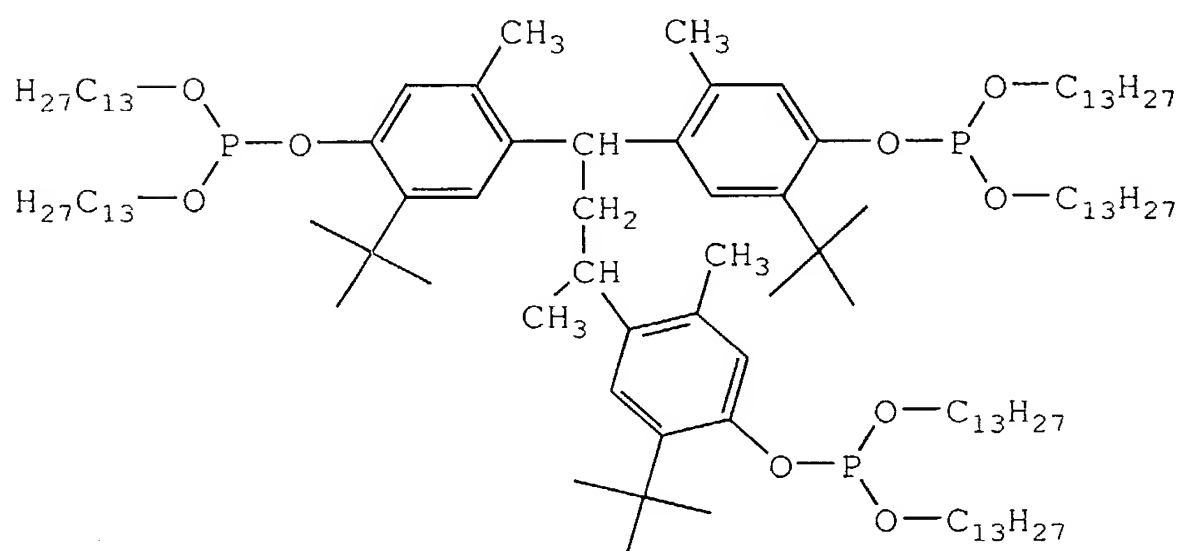


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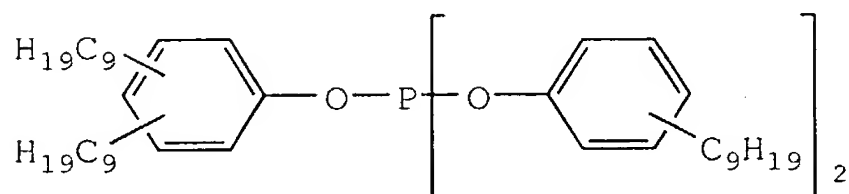


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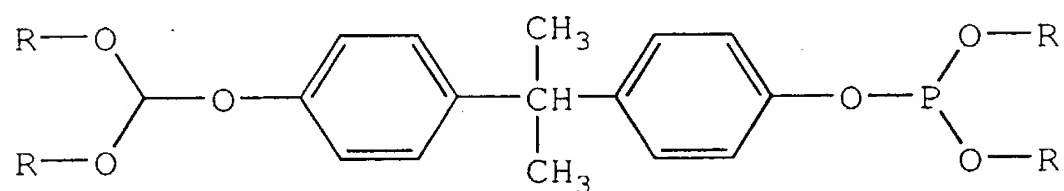


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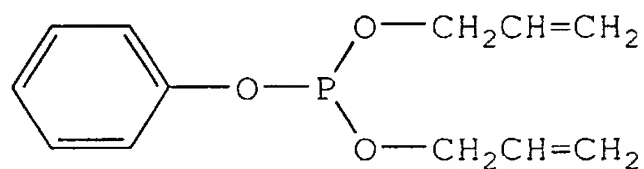


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(92)

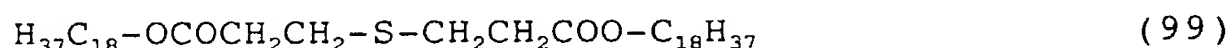
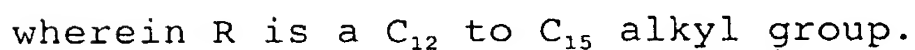
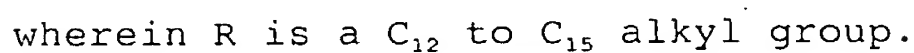
wherein R is a C₁₂ to C₁₅ alkyl group.



(93)

10

Specific examples of the thioether-based antioxidant include the following compounds.



The amount of the antioxidant used is preferably from 0.01 to 5% by mass, more preferably from 0.1 to 3% by mass, based on whole curable components. If the amount added is less than 0.01% by mass, the effect of preventing deterioration cannot be fully realized, and also, use in excess of 5% by mass is disadvantageous in view of profitability.

CC1(C)C2=CC=C3C(=C2)OC(=N3)C4=CC=C(C=C4)S5=C(C=C(C=C5))C(=N6C7=CC=C(C=C7)OC(=N6)C8(C)C9=CC=C(C=C8)C9(C)(C)C)C6 (100)

25 The present invention (V) and the present invention

The present invention (V) is a plastic lens obtained by curing the plastic lens composition described in any one of the present inventions (I) to (IV).

In the present invention, the mold-processing of the plastic lens composition is suitably performed by a cast molding method. Specific examples of the method include a method of performing the molding by adding a radical polymerization initiator to the composition, filling the composition into a mold fixed with an elastomer gasket or spacer through a line, and heat-curing it in an oven.

The curing temperature at the time of molding the plastic lens composition described in either one of the present inventions (III) and (IV) is from about 30 to 120°C, preferably from 40 to 100°C. Taking into account shrinkage or strain at the time of curing, the curing temperature is preferably facilitated by way of a method which allows the curing to proceed gradually while raising the temperature. The curing time is generally from 0.5 to 100 hours, preferably from 3 to 50 hours, more preferably from 10 to 30 hours.

35 The method for dyeing the plastic lens of the present invention is not particularly limited and any method may be used insofar as it is a dyeing method for known plastic lenses. Among these, a dip dyeing method

The method for dyeing the plastic lens is not limited to this dip dyeing method but other known methods may be used, for example, a method of sublimating an organic pigment and thereby dyeing a plastic lens (see, JP-B-35-1384 (the term "JP-B" as used herein means "Japanese examined patent publication")) or a method of sublimating a sublimable dye and thereby dyeing a plastic lens (see, JP-B-56-159376 and JP-B-1-277814) may be used. In view of easiness and simplicity of operation, the dip dyeing method is most preferred.

Various physical properties were measured as follows.

A test piece of 9 mm \times 16 mm \times 4 mm was prepared and measured in terms of refractive index (n_D) and Abbe number (v_D) at room temperature using "Abbe Refractometer 1T" manufactured by Atago. The contact solvent used was α -bromonaphthalene.

30 The viscosity was measured at 25°C using a B-Type viscometer (Model B8U) manufactured by Tokyo Keiki Co., Ltd.

The Barcol hardness was measured using Model 934-1
35 according to JIS K 6911.

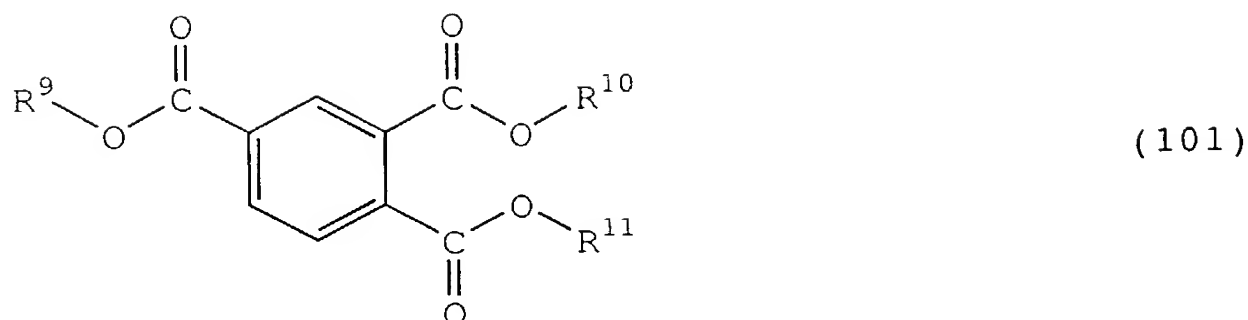
4. Specific Gravity of Cured Material

The specific gravity of the cured material after curing was measured by the sink-float method (at 23°C) of JIS K 7112.

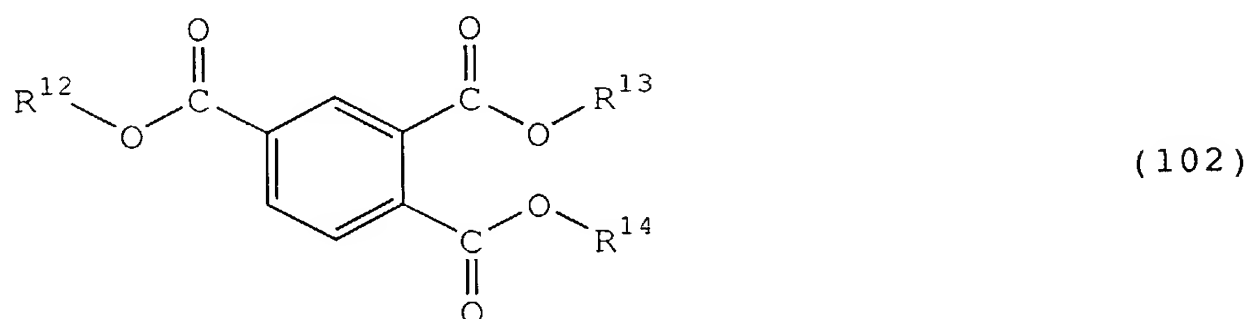
Production Example 1: Production of Sample A

5 Into a 1 L three-neck flask with a distillation unit, 660.7 g (2.0 mol) of triallyl 1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylate, 216.3 g (2.0 mol) of benzyl alcohol and 0.661 g (0.1% by mass (based on triallyl 1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylate)) of dibutyltin oxide were
10 charged. The system was heated at 180°C in a nitrogen stream to distill off allyl alcohol generated. When about 81 g of allyl alcohol was distilled off, the pressure inside the reaction system was reduced to 1.33 kPa to raise the distillation rate of allyl alcohol.
15 After a theoretical amount (116.2 g) of allyl alcohol was distilled off, the system was further heated for one hour and then kept at 180°C and 0.13 KPa for one hour. Thereafter, the reactor was cooled to obtain 760.1 g of an allyl ester compound (hereinafter referred to as
20 "Sample A"). Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 show 400 MHz ¹H-NMR spectrum (solvent: CDCl₃) and FT-IR spectrum of Sample A obtained, respectively.

As a result of analysis by high-performance liquid chromatography (column used: Shodex C8-5B manufactured by
25 Showa Denko K.K., column temperature: 40°C, elution solvent: water:acetonitrile (7:3 (vol/vol)) mixed solution, flow rate: 1 ml/min, detector: UV detector), Sample A was found to contain 25% by mass of triallyl 1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylate, 4% by mass of tribenzyl
30 1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylate, 45% by mass of the compound represented by the following formula (101) and 26% by mass of the compound represented by the following formula (102).



wherein R^9 , R^{10} and R^{11} each represents an allyl group or a benzyl group, provided that one of R^9 , R^{10} and R^{11} is a benzyl group and two others are an allyl group.

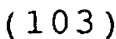


wherein R^{12} , R^{13} and R^{14} each represents an allyl group or a benzyl group, provided that one of R^{12} , R^{13} and R^{14} is an allyl group and two others are a benzyl group.

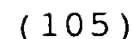
Production Example 2: Production of Sample B

Into a 3 L three-neck flask with a distillation unit, 330.3 g (1.0 mol) of triallyl 1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylate, 418.9 g (1.0 mol) of ethylene oxide 2 mol adduct of 2,4,6-tribromophenol and 0.33 g (0.1% by mass (based on triallyl 1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylate)) of dibutyltin oxide were charged. The system was heated at 180°C in a nitrogen stream to distill off allyl alcohol generated. When about 45 g of allyl alcohol was distilled off, the pressure inside the reaction system was reduced to 1.33 kPa to raise the distillation rate of allyl alcohol. After a theoretical amount (58.1 g) of allyl alcohol was distilled off, the system was further heated for one hour and then kept at 180°C and 0.13 KPa for one hour. Thereafter, the reactor was cooled to obtain 691.2 g of an allyl ester compound (hereinafter referred to as "Sample B"). Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 show the 400 MHz ^1H -NMR spectrum (solvent: CDCl_3) and the FT-IR spectrum of Sample B obtained, respectively.

5



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Production Example 3: Production of Sample C

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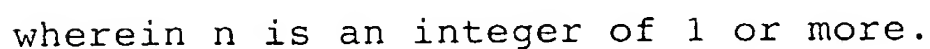
30

5 Furthermore, 500 g of an aqueous 1% by mass sodium
hydroxide solution was charged into the 5 L separating
funnel and the same operation as above was performed.
Thereafter, 500 g of pure water was charged twice into
the 5 L separating funnel and the same operation was
10 repeated twice. After this, toluene and excess allyl
alcohol was removed from the organic phase by
distillation using an evaporator to obtain 490.5 g of a
liquid (hereinafter referred to as "Sample C"). Fig. 5
and Fig. 6 show the 400 MHz ^1H -NMR spectrum (solvent:
15 CDCl_3) and the FT-IR spectrum of Sample C obtained,
respectively.

Production Example 4: Production of Sample D

Into a 1 L three-neck flask with a distillation unit, 660.7 g (2.0 mol) of triallyl 1,3,5-benzenetricarboxylate, 216.3 g (2.0 mol) of benzyl alcohol and 0.661 g (0.1% by mass (based on triallyl 1,3,5-benzenetricarboxylate)) of dibutyltin oxide were charged. The system was heated at 180°C in a nitrogen stream to distill off allyl alcohol generated. When about 81 g of allyl alcohol was distilled off, the pressure inside the reaction system was reduced to 1.33 kPa to raise the distillation rate of allyl alcohol.

Production Example 5: Production of Compound
Represented by Structural Formula (106)



10 Example 1

30 The lens obtained was measured in terms of refractive index, Abbe number, Barcol hardness and specific gravity. The results are shown in Table 1.

30 The lens obtained was measured in terms of refractive index, Abbe number, Barcol hardness and specific gravity. The results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

		Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Example 4	Example 5	Example 6	Comparative Example 1
Blend (parts by mass)	Sample A	Triallyl 1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylate	25	23				
		Compound of Formula (4)	45	41.4				
		Compound of Formula (5)	26	23.9				
		Tribenzyl 1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylate	4	3.7				
	Sample B	Triallyl 1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylate		7.5		7.5		
		Compound of Formula (6)		22.5		22.5		
		Compound of Formula (7)		17		17		
		Compound of Structural Formula (98)		3		3		
	Sample C	Triallyl 1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylate			23.9			
		Compound of Formula (4)			41.4			
		Compound of Formula (5)			23			
Sample D		Tribenzyl 1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylate			3.7			
		Triallyl 1,3,5-benzenetricarboxylate				25		
		Benzylallyl 1,3,5-benzenetricarboxylate				45		
		Allyldibenzyl 1,3,5-benzenetricarboxylate				26		
		Tribenzyl 1,3,5-benzenetricarboxylate				4		
	Compound of Structural Formula (99)							25
	Diallyl terephthalate			32		50		75
	Diallyl 2,2'-biphenyldicarboxylate			10				
	Allyl β-naphthoate			8	8			
	Allyl p-phenylbenzoate			8				
Viscosity (25°C) (mPa·s)			152	100	300	100	150	280
Initiator IPP (parts by mass)			3	3	3	3	3	3
Physical Properties of Cured Product	Refractive Index n _D		1.589	1.594	1.597	1.595	1.589	1.579
	Abbe number		34	30	33	30	34	34
	Barcol hardness		45	44	48	44	44	46
	Specific gravity		1.26	1.28	1.46	1.29	1.26	1.46

